The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Contents

CW Daniels ≥ 1900 McCullagh Cottage

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Negotiations with Filipinos 297
Correspondent John F. Bass.
Consul Oscar F. Williams.
Representative Charles H. Grosvenor.
Current Cartoons 298-299
German-American Estimates of Carl Schurz 301
The New Census 302
No American Homes in the Philippines 304
The Natural Route Across the Pacific 304
Topics in Brief 304

LETTERS AND ART:

Rosenfeld's "Songs from the Ghetto" 305
Wagner's Message in "Tannhäuser" . 306
A Theory of Dramatic Criticism . . 306
Arthur Rimbaud: Poet, Vagabond, Man of Affairs 307
Should Novelists Write of Love? . . 308
Was Emerson an Evolutionist? . . . 308
The "Greatest of Woman Poets" . . 309
Notes 309

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Scientific Frauds, Psychological and Mechanical 310
The Bad Language of Birds 310
Submarine Mine Explosion 311
Electricity and Plant Growth . . . 311
Rain Below the Freezing-Point . . . 312
The Poisons We Breathe 312
The Steam Turbine in Marine Engineering 312
The Length of Human Life 313
Air Renewers 313
Combustibles that are Ignited by Water 313
Science Brevities 313

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

More about "Americanism" 314
Bible Versions which the Philippines will Need 315
Napoleon's Religious Ideas 315
The Unrest in the Church of England . 316
Sectarian Appropriations Again . . . 317
Religious Notes 317

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Adjournment of the Anglo-American Commission 318
Economic Problems in Spain, France, and Great Britain 319
France's Change of Presidents . . . 320
What Happened in Samoa 321

MISCELLANEOUS:

Bismarck on His Own Life and Work . 322
Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 323
Personals 323
Current Events 325
Chess 326

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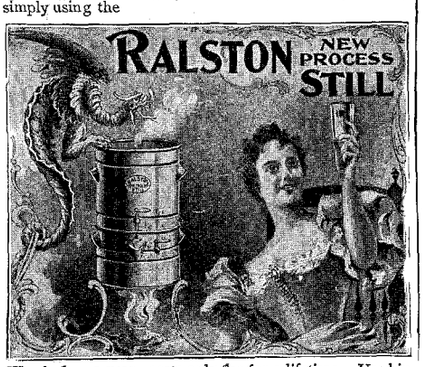

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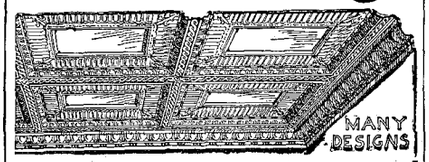

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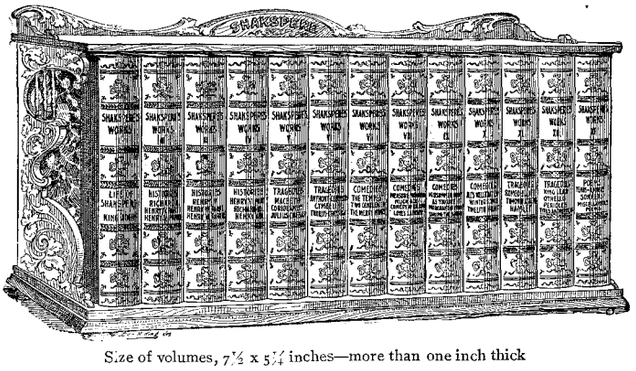

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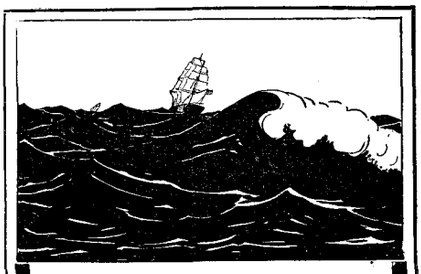

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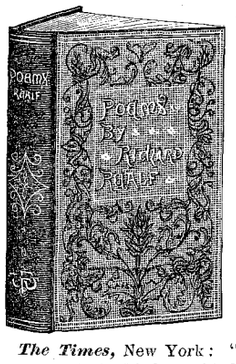

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH FILIPINOS.

THE mails have been bringing to light some statements concerning the relations between the United States authorities and the Filipinos prior to the conflict of February 4 which press despatches did not cover. Correspondence to the New York *Evening Post* (anti-expansionist), for instance, gives a different version of the conferences held before the outbreak from that contained in Aguinaldo's proclamations. An account is given of three conferences between Brigadier-General Hughes and two other American officers with an equal number of Filipino representatives. We quote from a letter dated January 18:

Correspondent John F. Bass.

"At the first meeting of these committees it came to light that the Philippine government could not control the people. Much as the government would like a compromise, the people will take nothing short of national independence, with an American protectorate.

"'Has any foreign power recognized your government?' asked Colonel Crowder.

"'No.'

"'Have you been recognized even as belligerents?'

"'No.'

"'Then the United States and Spain are the only powers recognized here.'

"'Yes.'

"'Then the United States is responsible to other nations for these islands?'

"'Yes.'

"'If we should leave what would happen to you?'

"The Philippine committee held up their hands in dismay. 'Do not leave us, for other powers would come in and take possession of the island.'

"'Then, if our remaining here is a benefit why do you insist on making trouble?'

"'The people are beyond control.'

"Colonel Smith brought out the fact that the present Philippine government has never really been elected by the people, and can only be regarded as a provisional government. General Hughes, after dressing down the Philippine commission, sent them back to Malolos to bring next time more reasonable demands.

"The end of the conference brought forth no hope of a peaceful settlement. The people of the United States must make up their minds either to fight for these islands or to give them up. A protectorate is at present out of the question, at least such a protectorate as the native demands. His ideas are vague, but what he really means is the Philippine Islands for the Filipinos. This ideal is all very well in theory, and no doubt will inspire the people to make a strong fight; but it is impossible for the United States to hold themselves responsible for the acts of half-wild peoples, who will undoubtedly soon return to their internal feuds. Besides this, if the United States are to get anything out of these islands, they will find it necessary to have absolute control. As soon as Americans begin to develop the interior of the country, the only thing that will protect the American pioneer will be military force. It will be the old story of Indian fighting over again.

"A second meeting of the two committees brought out a definite demand on the part of the insurgents. Exactly what this demand was it is not at present thought best to make public, but I can say that the demand was unreasonable. The native Filipino is the most unsatisfactory man to deal with in the world. He has no measure of value except the gullibility of the man he is dealing with. So, in political relations, the milder we are and the more concessions we are ready to make, the more unreasonable the insurgent becomes and the more arrogant in his demands. I sometimes think that this people are nearer the monkey than the man. Conceive, if you can, a people made up of individuals without the least consistency of character—anything to anybody at any time. One day a Filipino may be your sworn friend, and the next day he may stab you in the back, and that without provocation. This character is not due to volatile weakness of character, but to total *absence* of character, for the Filipino is phlegmatic and unemotional in the extreme. . . . . .

"The demands of the insurgents were, in sum, that we should grant the islands independence first, and then proclaim a protectorate afterward. Colonel Crowder asked the committee what would happen to their dreams of independence if Germany, now parading a large fleet at Hongkong, should land in Cebu to protect life and property; the United States would then be obliged to ignore all insurgent claims and deal directly with Germany. This dilemma seemed to surprise the natives. They further insisted that a status should be arranged between the United States and insurgent troops, so that disturbances would be prevented. The American committee refused, saying that they could not declare a truce in time of peace, and that if Aguinaldo gave the same instructions to his troops that we gave to ours, there would be no trouble. So insistent were the insurgents on this point that the American commissioners were led to believe that the Philippine government needed some recognition from the United States Government in order to prop it up with its own people. It is also supposed that the Germans are trying to get the United States to recognize the insurgents as belligerents."

The same correspondent, Mr. John F. Bass, wrote under date of January 24:

"The proclamation of President McKinley, issued as it was without any previous negotiation with the insurgents or any permission to General Otis to enforce it, has for the moment united all disintegrating elements among the insurgents and brought about a crisis which necessitates the utmost vigilance of the army in Manila. The insurgents have declared themselves in favor of immediate action before the expected American reinforcements arrive. The congress at Malolos has conferred by vote the right upon Aguinaldo to make war against the United States.

"An insurgent friend of mine some time ago said to me: 'You need fear nothing in Manila so long as the "fat ones" remain,' meaning by 'fat ones' the rich natives. Two weeks ago the 'fat

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ones' began to leave Manila, and a week ago the common people left the city in a body. The rich went to Hongkong, the poor to the country. Everything points to a coming conflict, and the American authorities are certainly showing a commendable zeal in making every preparation to save life and property. The insurgents boast that they can take Manila in a few hours."

Consul Oscar F. Williams.

The United States consul at Manila, O. F. Williams, wrote a letter to the editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), under date of January 18, concerning "the true inwardness of our position," as follows:

"HONORED FRIEND:—I note a garbled and distorted statement running through the papers that I advocated buying or bribing the submission of the Filipinos. This is false. What I did argue was that from May 1 to August 13 they were our allies, aiding greatly in the capture, restraint, and defeat of a common enemy, and that for such aid they should be modestly paid; that such payment was just and would cement good feeling; that but for the beleaguering of Manila by them the army (15,000) of Spain would not have surrendered to us August 13, but would have scattered in the strongholds of the provinces and on other islands, and that for their capture and subjugation long time, many lives, and vast treasure must have been expended. That had Aguinaldo not done this at a trifling expense in equipment and commissary, contrasted with what it must have cost us, America would mourn great loss of life. Again, while we criticize the government of Aguinaldo, his has been the only restraining power in these populous islands since May 1, except in the narrow limits of Manila and Cavite, and if the United States were to take over the Spanish East Indies to-day a ledger might show them to be worth a hundred millions of gold more than they would have been had not the dictatorial command of Aguinaldo withheld the torch of Filipinos who were determined to burn all Spanish and Roman Catholic property.

"I had many conferences in May and June with Aguinaldo and his leaders, and told them that the whole world was looking at them to judge their conduct, and that if incendiaries and looters had liberty the whole Filipino race would be condemned as guilty. Aguinaldo pledged observance of my advice, and I am bound to give him a full measure of credit.

"I wrote Washington, 'not one cent for bribery, but honest gold for honest debt,' and I believe our great nation will honor my position. We argue that patriotism is a sentiment of noble minds. All well—now let us remember that during the last eighteen months the number of Filipinos who have voluntarily filled patriot graves is greater than the number of Americans now on the Philippine Islands. To be blind is cruel! To be unjust is to stain our nation!

"I believe the application of the 'Golden Rule' will effect all by diplomacy, which otherwise will cost thousands of lives and millions more of gold.

"The new commission means long conferences and the postponement of the end.

"I have in several letters to the President and to the Department of State covered contested topics, and have, if you please, been alone in these lines, but I believe I am right and that the people should now know through the press the true inwardness of our position here. As usual, cordially,

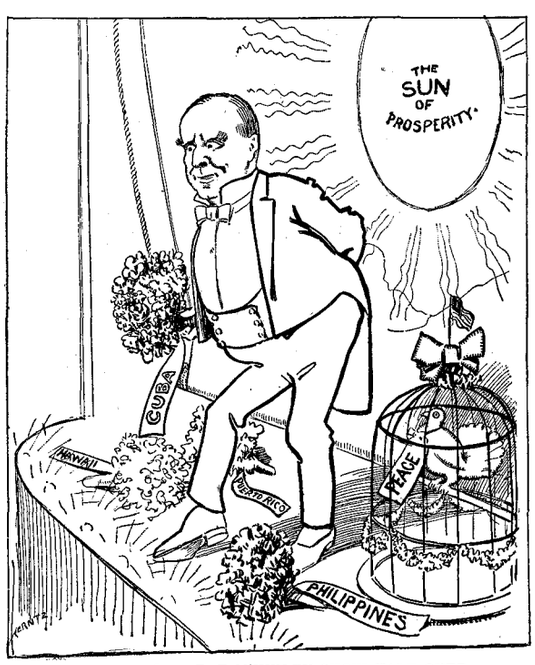
"O. F. WILLIAMS.

"UNITED STATES CONSULATE, MANILA, P. I.,
"January 18, 1899."

Representative Charles H. Grosvenor.

Another contribution to the story of negotiations appears in *The Congressional Record* of March 3 in the shape of a speech by Representative Charles H. Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio, entitled "The Assaults on the Administration." This speech was delivered on February 27 to show that there had not been "one American shot fired aggressively against any Filipinos," that "there never was any alliance or any connection or any suggestion binding either in morals or law between Aguinaldo or anybody else in the Philippine Islands and the United States." Mr. Grosvenor added: "I shall not be turned aside and I shall not belittle my opinion of the judgment of the House by talking about an alliance, a treaty made by a consul of the Government of the United States, nor will anybody who has any respect for himself as a lawyer or an intelligent citizen do so." And again: "I will give the records to the country—that not only was there never any alliance or combination or obligations sought or entered into or accepted with Aguinaldo, but that upon each attempt and solicitation that he made he was ruthlessly driven out of court by the proclamation of the President and the orders of the men executing his commands."

The first official document quoted by Mr. Grosvenor is a despatch to Admiral Dewey from Secretary Long of the Navy Department, dated May 26, 1898, directing him to exercise discre-



MARCH 4, 1899.—THE M'KINLEY SHOW HALF OVER.
—*The Record, Chicago.*

"FATHER, I CAN NOT TELL A LIE; I DID IT WITH MY LITTLE HATCHET."
—*The World, New York.*

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tion most fully in all matters, expressing entire confidence in him, and concluding:

"It is desirable, as far as possible and consistent for your success and safety, not to have political alliances with the insurgents or any faction in the islands that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future."

To which Admiral Dewey replied, after expressing thanks for confidence (June 3):

"Have acted according to the spirit of Department's instructions therein from beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession."

Aguinaldo, says Mr. Grosvenor, was at some British possession on May 1, the date of Dewey's victory, and on May 26, the date of Secretary Long's despatch. Aguinaldo "made his escape from there," continues Mr. Grosvenor, "by virtue of an accommodation extended to him by an American consul upon the despatch-boat *McCulloch*, and arrived at Manila about the 15th of June." Mr. Grosvenor was asked if Aguinaldo did not come to Manila by invitation of Dewey. Mr. Grosvenor answered, "No; a request was sent to Dewey to let him come, and Dewey said, 'Let him come.'" Recurring to this matter in a later part of his speech Mr. Grosvenor said:

"The fact about it is that Mr. Pratt, an overofficious consul-general of the United States, located at Singapore, a British possession, telegraphed the State Department at Washington on the 27th of April as follows:

"'General Aguinaldo gone my instance Hongkong arrange with Dewey cooperation insurgents Manila.'

"And the whole outfit that the gentlemen [administration critics] have fastened upon with so much avidity is included with the following telegram sent to the consul-general at Hongkong:

"'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come Hongkong arrange with commodore for general cooperation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph.—PRATT.'

"The commodore's reply reading thus:

"'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible.—DEWEY.'

"I consider and believe all fair men will consider that these communications between Pratt and the Hongkong consulate and Aguinaldo were unauthorized and absolutely void, for it can not be supposed for a minute that Aguinaldo was ignorant of the powerless character of the office held by Pratt to so negotiate. These negotiations took place in the early days of May, and indeed the first despatch to which I have referred was dated April 27, before the fall of Manila, but it was a solicitation upon the part of Pratt, acting as the representative of Aguinaldo, that Aguinaldo might be permitted to go to Manila, and doubtless Dewey, acting as any other man under like circumstances would act, was willing to see Aguinaldo and learn from him the purpose and intent of that body of insurgents to which he nominally belonged. . . . A thousand times during our Civil War prominent men of the South were invited to visit our camps and talk with commanders with regard to the situation in the country. . . . Every available source of information is justly operated by a commander under these circumstances. But lest there should be any doubt about it, on the 16th of June Secretary Day flatly repudiated every act, and while Mr. Pratt seems to have squirmed under it, he denies having made any negotiations, for on the 19th of June he telegraphs:

"SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON:

"'No intention negotiate. Left that Dewey who desired Aguinaldo come.
"'PRATT.'

"When Aguinaldo got to Manila he very soon learned what his relation was to be, and Mr. Pratt, under date of June 21, notifies the Department that Aguinaldo would have returned to Manila in any event."

Mr. Grosvenor takes up other State-Department correspondence about the actions and despatches by Mr. Pratt (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 18) including a despatch of July 28 in which Mr. Pratt declares that he "declined even to discuss with General Aguinaldo the future policy of the United States," held out no hopes, committed the Government in no way whatever, never acted upon the assumption that our cooperation was to further any plan of his own or pledged us to recognize any political claims he might put forward. Mr. Grosvenor refers to the fact that the services of Mr. Pratt were thereafter dispensed with, and says in another place:

"No doubt Mr. Pratt was in some sort of a combination, but what I said . . . was that the very moment the State Department heard Pratt had entered upon any such negotiation they forbade him to talk to Aguinaldo upon any such subject."

Taking up the allegations concerning the furnishing of Aguinaldo with arms, Mr. Grosvenor says:

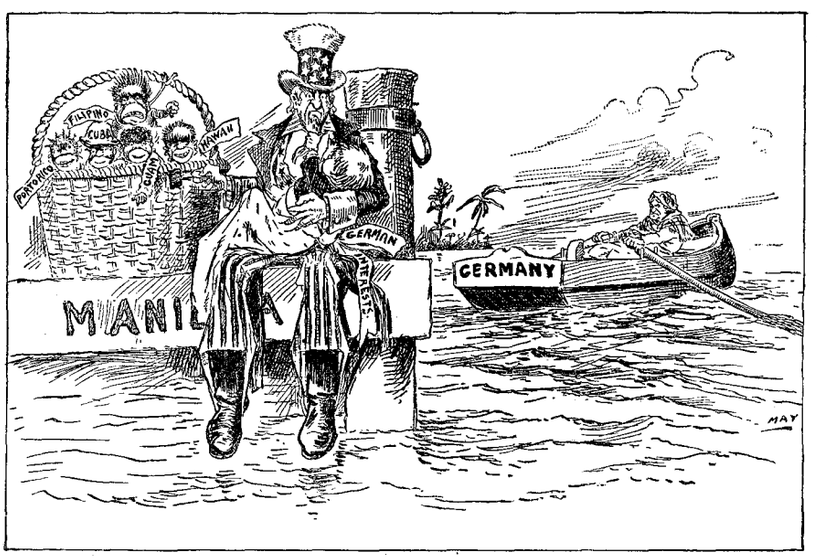
"I find this, dated the 15th of June, following immediately Williams's [United States consul at Manila] despatch to Mr. Day:

"'At a conference with General Aguinaldo, the head of the movement, I was told that they had now above 4,500 Mauser rifles taken from the Spaniards, and had also abundant ammunition.'

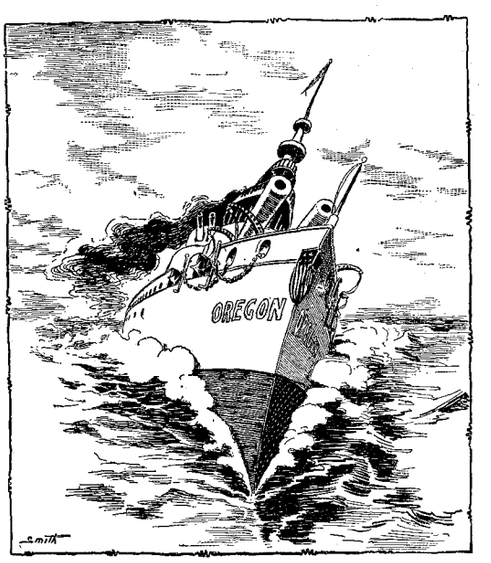
"Now, that answers the whole of this story."

Asked if he meant to say that Dewey did not furnish them with arms, Mr. Grosvenor answered:

"No; they took arms. I admit that he permitted him [Agui-



A SLIGHT ADDITION TO THIS WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.
—*The Journal, Detroit.*



NOTICE.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The Rocky Mountain News.

CARTOONS.

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naldo]—he being on the shore and Dewey being on board of ship, there being no forces of the country there—he permitted him to take from the Spanish arms in the arsenal at Cavite a certain number of guns and amount of ammunition."

Mr. Grosvenor declared that these arms had not been captured by our Government: "They [our forces] had never put a foot on shore. There is the trouble my friend [who had raised the point] is laboring under. We never sent one armed man on shore until long after this."

A despatch from Consul Williams to Secretary Day, June 16, is quoted:

"For future advantage I am maintaining cordial relations with General Aguinaldo, having stipulated submissiveness to our forces when treating for their return here."

Secretary Day's reply of approval, August 4, is also quoted, the two showing "an absolute prohibition up to that date to have anything to do with Aguinaldo so far as to make any agreement or stipulation with him."

Mr. Grosvenor's attention was called, by Mr. Settle, to Consul Williams's letter of May 24 to Mr. Day [Public Document No. 62] which reads:

"SIR: I have the honor to report successful efforts on the part of the insurgents of these islands in preparation for more successful war against Spain.

"Officers have visited me during the darkness of night to inform the fleet and me of their operations, and to report increase of strength.

"At a conference with General Aguinaldo, the head of the movement, I was told that they had now above 4,500 Mauser rifles taken from the Spaniards, and had also abundant ammunition. Until the present they have been fatally crippled in these respects.

"Last week Major Gonzales captured two buffalo-cart loads of rifle ammunition from the Spaniards. To-day I executed a power of attorney whereby General Aguinaldo releases to his attorneys in fact $400,000 now in bank in Hongkong, so that money therefrom can pay for 3,000 stand of arms brought there and expected here to-morrow.

"The same sources informed me that about 37,000 insurgents stand ready to aid United States forces, and General Aguinaldo's headquarters were this A.M. at 7 o'clock surrounded by 500 to 1,000 men eager to enlist. I was there at that hour and saw the men.

"My relations with all are cordial, and I manage to keep them so *pro bono publico*.

"When General Merritt arrives he will find large auxiliary land forces adapted to his service and used to this climate."

Mr. Settle asked: "Now, while a consul may not make a treaty, does not the gentleman see the force of the situation when he communicates those facts to the Secretary of State and puts this Government in possession of them?" Mr. Grosvenor replied: "Yes; and you will find that the Secretary of State at once repudiates the whole business."

The actions of Consul Wildman at Hongkong are first taken up by Mr. Grosvenor under date of December 15 when the State Department replies to a despatch of November 8 from him, stating that Agoncillo, having full power to represent the new republic of the Philippines, offers an alliance. Says Mr. Grosvenor:

"Recollect he is offering an alliance here on the 15th of December. My friends have been thinking that there was an alliance formed with him way back in June or May—they didn't know when—but here, on the 15th of December, Agoncillo is representing himself, just as he represented and held out and was embraced here in the city of Washington—representing that he had power to make treaties for an alliance, and he goes on to tell what he can do.

"You may briefly advise Mr. Agoncillo, in case he should call upon you, that the Government of the United States does not negotiate such treaties, and it is not possible to forward the desired arms and ammunition.

"There we have him up to the 15th of December. Bluffed out three or four times, he is attempting to get into some sort of an alliance under which he could pretend what is now being claimed on this floor."

Two despatches from Mr. Wildman to the State Department (May 6 and May 14) are reproduced, in which Mr. Wildman gives the names of six "wealthy landholders, bankers, and advocates of Manila" and signed statements from four more "wealthy and prominent landholders of the Philippine Islands" (in Hongkong as political refugees) who desire to tender their allegiance to the United States. Mr. Grosvenor describes them as "all the leading officials of the Filipinos," and declares that "but for the rebellion put on foot by Aguinaldo we should have peace ever since."

Against the rumors that "Consul Wildman had done something," Mr. Grosvenor sets these words of the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Moore:

"If you wrote Aguinaldo as reported by the Hongkong correspondent of *The Daily Mail*, your action is disapproved, and you are forbidden to make pledges or discuss policy."

And Mr. Wildman's answer of August 8:

"Never made pledges or discussed policy of America with Aguinaldo further than to try and hold him to promises make before Dewey took him to Cavite, believing it my duty, it being understood that my influence is good. If report contrary, disavow it."

Regarding the actions of the military authorities, Mr. Grosvenor states that General Merritt upon his arrival refused to see Aguinaldo. Brigadier-General Anderson's communication to Aguinaldo of July 4 is given in full. We quote:

"GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the United States of America, whose land forces I have the honor to command in this vicinity, being at war with the kingdom of Spain, has entire sympathy and most friendly sentiments for the native people of the Philippine Islands.

"For these reasons I desire to have the most amicable relations with you, and to have you and your people cooperate with us in military operations against the Spanish forces.

"In our operations it has become necessary for us to occupy the town of Cavite as a base of operations. In doing this, I do not wish to interfere with your residence here and the exercise by yourself and other native citizens of all functions and privileges not inconsistent with military rule.

"I would be pleased to be informed at once of any misconduct of soldiers under my command, as it is the intention of my Government to maintain order, and to treat all citizens with justice, courtesy, and kindness.

"I have therefore the honor to ask your excellency to instruct your officials not to interfere with my officers in the performance of their duties and not to assume that they can not visit Cavite without permission.

"Assuring you again of my most friendly sentiment and distinguished consideration, I am, with all respect, etc."

Aguinaldo responded in the same spirit, saying:

"I have already ordered my people not to interfere in the least with your officers and men, orders which I shall reiterate to prevent their being unfulfilled, hoping that you will inform me of whatever misconduct that may be done by those in my command, so as to reprimand them and correspond with your wishes."

Then General Anderson expressed the hope for a definite understanding advantageous to both, and notified General Aguinaldo that reinforcements were expected and that more room for camps and storeroom for supplies were needed. "For this," he said, "I would like to have your excellency's advice and cooperation, as you are best acquainted with the resources of this country." He also wrote that our forces intended to move promptly against the common enemy, and added:

"I am solicitous to avoid any conflict of authority which may result from having two sets of military officers exercising command in the same place. I am also anxious to avoid sickness by taking sanitary precautions. Your own medical officers have been making voluntary inspections with mine and fear epidemic disease if the vicinity is not made clean. Would it not be well to have prisoners work to this end under the advice of the surgeons?"

On August 17, however, the adjutant-general at Washington received the following despatch (dated August 13):

"Since occupation of the town and suburbs the insurgents on outside are pressing demand for joint occupation of the city. Situation difficult. Inform me at once how far I shall proceed in forcing obedience in this matter and others that may arise. Is Government willing to use all means to make the natives submit to the authority of the United States?

"MERRITT.
"DEWEY."

The reply was:

"MAJOR-GENERAL MERRITT, *Manila, Philippines:*

"*The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents.* The United States in the possession of Manila City, Manila Bay, and harbor must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All law-abiding people must be treated alike.

"By order Secretary of War, H. C. CORBIN,
"*Adjutant General.*"

The situation, according to Mr. Grosvenor, was this:

"While it can not be denied the Filipinos were engaged in war

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for their own liberation from Spanish dominion, yet they could not intervene as between the United States and Spain and wrest aside the inevitable consequences of war. They were under the sovereignty of Spain when the war began, and when, by the protocol of August 12, war with Spain ceased for the time being, the possession of the city of Manila was given to the United States, the Filipinos were transferred to the United States in so far as the cession by Spain could transfer the inhabitants of a country over which Spain had held dominion and sovereignty, and it would have been fruitless and suicidal upon the part of our Government to have turned over to a conscienceless, unorganized rabble the government of a city of 350,000 people simply because, under the inspiration of our war with Spain, they had begun a rebellion against the constituted authorities. So the legal status is simple; the United States acquired the right of possesion to Manilla and took upon itself the obligation to protect the persons and property of all the inhabitants thereof, foreign and domestic, and hence could not surrender its sovereignty, or any part of it, to Aguinaldo or anybody else. . . . . .

"Here then appears the solution of the whole controversy between myself and my friends here. General Anderson was about to land his forces upon an unknown shore to strike the Spanish military forces the final blow; and anxious to ascertain the conditions of the country, proper location for his camps, the necessary steps for the promotion of the health of his soldiers, he invites cooperation with Aguinaldo, who still stood in the same relation that I have already described, an insurgent fighting the Spanish.

"How much of compromise or obligation grew out of the mere fact that Anderson was willing to utilize, even in the direction of cooperation, a force that he found in the field; how does that project itself forward into the future of those islands?"

Mr. Grosvenor then gives the text of the President's instructions of May 28 to Major-General Merritt of the army of occupation, directing him to proclaim upon his arrival that we come not to make war upon the people or any faction, but to protect the people in their personal and religious rights; also the text of the instructions of December 21 to General Otis relative to the extension of our authority and the administration of affairs in the island, and the instructions of January 20, 1899, to the advisory body of Philippine commissioners. Copies are given of General Otis's proclamation to the Filipinos, January 4, and of despatches to him from the adjutant-general under dates of December 21 and January 1, saying: "The President considers it of first importance that a conflict brought on by you be avoided at this time if possible," and "be conciliatory but firm." General Otis's communication of January 9 to General Aguinaldo is quoted, in which he regrets that Aguinaldo has not a clear understanding of his position and motives, hopes that his explanation and the conference he has invited will make them clear, and says: "The Filipinos appear to be of the opinion that we meditate attack, while I am under strict orders of the President of the United States to avoid conflict in every way possible."

To quote Mr. Grosvenor again:

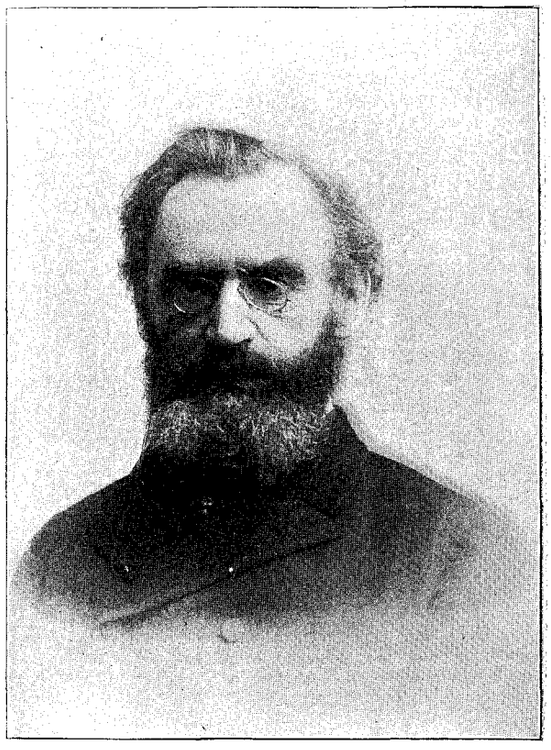
"The President of the United States has not shot anybody except in self-defense. The soldiers of my country in the Philippines are as free from aggression as any man on this floor is free from judicial judgment, in my opinion, on that side of the House. There has been no aggression, there has been nothing but defensive conduct of the war from the time Aguinaldo conspired to do it here, by the organization that had its root in this city—conspired to do it by the hope that it might precipitate European interference—and from that moment to this the United States Government has done nothing but to defend her sons against the deadly assaults of Aguinaldo.

"I protest that there shall be no question of who is right or who is wrong, or what is to be the future disposition of the Philippines, while my brothers and your sons are being shot down on the battle-fields of the world anywhere. And I protest that it is a question of degree only in that aid and comfort which comes from protests, that comes from abuse, that comes from attacks by armed forces of the enemy against the Government. . . . . .

"You can not stop to determine what shall be the future disposition of these islands. No man living knows to-day what ought to be done with the Philippine Islands, but I know, I think I know, that the American people have never yet retired from any position they have taken by reason of the demands of an enemy in the front or by deprecating friends in the rear."

GERMAN-AMERICAN ESTIMATES OF CARL SCHURZ.

"WE are not here to form a separate German nationality, but honestly to do our part in forming the great American nation. As Germans we have brought with us valuable characteristics. But we should not regard ourselves as patterns who have nothing to learn, or people who can not find in the Americans qualities which we would do well to adopt, both for our own and for the public good. As Americans, we must become Americanized, altho the term is not popular with us. We need not and should not become un-German; we must endeavor to preserve what is best in the German character and add to it what is best in the American." These utterances by Carl Schurz are quoted in the German-American press as typifying the man himself, whose seventieth birthday (March 2) was the occasion of many celebrations in his honor in German and American cities. Nearly forty-eight years a citizen of the United States, he has occupied as high positions as can be attained by one who is not native-born. At the same time he has managed to obtain the respect of friend and opponent alike among that not inconsiderable portion of citizens of the United States who are proud of their German descent. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, in a long article, sketches Carl Schurz's career in the main as follows:



CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz is the son of a teacher. Scarcely eighteen years old, he was, with other students, diverted from the career he had mapped out for himself by "the Mad Year," as many Germans call 1848. When a few Prussian battalions had dispersed the would-be founders of a German republic, Schurz, with many others, escaped abroad. He returned, however, and liberated his teacher, Gottfried Kinkel, from state-prison at Spandau. After a few years of hardship in London and Paris, he married Miss Margarethe Meyer of Hamburg, whose not inconsiderable fortune enabled him to prepare for his future career. The young couple came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia.

Schurz did not agree with the majority of the political refugees

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whom the Mad Year had thrown on our shores, who wanted to annex Europe to the United States and proclaim the Republic of the Universal Brotherhood of man. He became an American and studied American politics with German patience and thoroughness. Tho English was a foreign language to him, he became as proficient in the use of our language as the best American orators. Moreover, he possessed knowledge and was logical, points which gave him a great advantage over native talent. His success is, however, chiefly due to the ethics and philosophy which distinguished his speeches and his whole public life.

As an Abolitionist he was forced to join the Republican Party, and in 1857, when he had barely become a citizen, he was Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin. But he did not share in the corrupt practises of that party, and this put him somewhat under a cloud. Yet his influence was great. Lincoln's election was in some measure his work.

Lincoln sent Schurz as Minister to Spain, where he defeated the intrigues of England and France, so that Spain would have nothing to do with the Confederate Minister. Returned to America, Schurz was made brigadier-general, and acquitted himself rather more creditably than the majority of the citizen officers entrusted with military command. It is well known that the pitifully incapable American officers always tried to make a German responsible for their failures.

Schurz was always a man of moderation. He opposed the policy of the all-powerful Republican Party when it sought to rob the Southerners of their rights as citizens. This helped materially his election to the Senate, in which he represented Missouri. He was an anti-annexationist even then, and opposed Grant's plans for expansion in San Domingo. Grant, who thought he owned the United States, was no friend of Schurz. When Grant thought the United States could be neutral, yet sell arms and ammunition to France, Schurz protested, thus preserving the possibility of amicable relations with the new German empire. Under President Hayes he became Secretary of the Interior. He opposed the Bland bill and the pension swindle, but managed to organize the Indian schools and to do something for the protection of American forests.

In the service of the United States Carl Schurz has spent the fortune he brought here. A collection was made for him realizing $100,000, but he refused to accept such a gift. His pen has kept him from want.

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"His reputation is as pure as polished steel. The corruption of our public life has had no enemy more determined than Carl Schurz. His position in politics is that of proud independence. He never was the slave of his party, and he censured its mistakes without reserve. He stands above the party, not in it, a proud tribune of the people. His word goes further than that of most speakers and writers of our times, for his English is as classic as his German."

The Philadelphia *Demokrat* says:

"In journalism as in politics Carl Schurz is a shining example. The interests of his adopted country alone influenced him. He is an enemy of spiteful, malicious polemics, and seeks to convince by the force of his knowledge and logic."

"Take him all in all, he is a man, every inch of him," remarks the Pittsburg *Volksblatt*. That a man of Carl Schurz's character should be opposed by many journals published in the English language does not surprise the German-Americans.

The *Correspondent*, Baltimore, says:

"Carl Schurz did not know how to make use of his chances, and can not be called a real American, we read in the New York *Sun*. Of course. To leave positions such as this 'foreigner' has occupied here, with clean hands, instead of enriching himself, is un-American from *The Sun's* point of view."

The *Germania*, Milwaukee, says:

"To throw mud at people, to abuse every nation that does not flatter us, to declare every day that we can 'whip creation,' is in the eyes of these people American patriotism. Hence the yelping curs who are headed by *The Sun* accuse Schurz of being unprogressive, and a man who, because he has brought the narrow views of his pettifogging country to America, is without influence. Yet Carl Schurz has climbed to the highest step in the ladder of office. His foreign birth barred him from the Presidency."

The few German-American papers which hold views similar to those represented by *The Sun* agree with that paper in saying that Schurz's influence is not very great politically. Chief among them stands the *Morgen Journal*, a German edition of the New York *Journal*, which says:

"Carl Schurz is too idealistic a man to be successful as statesman or politician, for these may not forget the practical wants of life, and that is what he has always done and does now. Like the immortal knight of Cervantes's creation, he has ridden about on his Rosinante 'Reform,' attacking what he thought wicked, and followed by many a Sancho Panza astride an ass. But if he is too ideal, who can deny him sympathy? Even his opponents—for enemies *he* never had—admire him. He has been in positions where millions were almost thrown at him. With clean hands he retired into private life. How many men have a better or even as good a reputation?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW CENSUS.

UNDER the provisions of an enactment by the Fifty-fifth Congress, President McKinley has appointed ex-Governor William R. Merriam, of Minnesota, director of the census of 1900, and Frederick H. Wines, of Illinois, assistant director. Mr. Merriam is a prominent Minnesota Republican. In 1873 he was cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul, and he became its president in 1882. In 1883 he was elected to the legislature, and upon his reelection he was made Speaker of the House. In 1886 he was defeated for mayor of St. Paul, but he was elected governor of the State of Minnesota in 1888 and served a second term. He retired from office in 1890, but has continued to be active in Republican-Party politics. Mr. Wines is a statistician of reputation, who has been secretary of the State Board of Commissioners for Public Charities in Illinois, was the organizer of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, has been secretary of the National Prison Association, and compiled a report on the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes in the United States for the census of 1880. Newspaper discussion has chiefly concerned itself with the fact that the census is to be taken by a bureau to which the civil-service regulations have not been extended. The number of appointments in the census bureau is estimated at about 45,000. The law provides that three hundred supervisors shall be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Under these supervisors will come some 40,000 enumerators in the various districts; about 3,000 clerks will be employed in Washington. The appointments of three hundred supervisors are subject to confirmation by the Senate. The law says in regard to other appointments: "The chief clerk and the chief statisticians provided for in section 4 of this act, and all other employees authorized by this act below the assistant director of the census, shall be appointed by the director of the census, subject to such examination as said director may prescribe: provided, that no examination shall be required in the case of enumerators or special agents, nor of employees below the grade of skilled laborers at $600 per annum."

Mr. Merriam gave a statement to the press on March 11 in which he said:

"While the impression has gone abroad that the census is to be a refuge for incompetency, the truth and the actual facts are that all applicants will be subjected to examination before appointment, which will be as rigid as the examinations before the Civil-Service Commission. No political influence will be sufficient to put an employee on the census pay-roll of whose competency to do the work assigned him the director is not satisfied in advance. And, furthermore, if any employee is found to be incompetent on trial, such employee will be discharged, regardless of his or her

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political backing. The examinations of employees will be directed not so much for the testing of their general information and capacity as it will be to their fitness for the work to be done."

The Only Safe Course.—"Mr. Merriam takes office with full knowledge of the situation, and is supposed to be prepared to defend the efficiency of his bureau from the attack of spoilsmen. For his own sake and that of the Administration he should valiantly do this. When the next Presidential election comes around, which will be just as the work of the census is in full swing and before the public, the opposition will not fail to make the most of the refusal of a Republican Congress to keep the distinct pledge of the party platform to extend the civil-service law wherever practicable. They will not fail to find fault with President McKinley for signing a bill which so violated the civil-service-reform principles laid down in his letter of acceptance. It will be easy to forget that the paramount necessity of taking the census promptly in obedience to the Constitution left the President no choice but to accept the law which the spoilsmen sent him. If the census in 1900 is controlled by the spoilsmen the Administration will be blamed for it by the people no less severely because unjustly. Therefore, the only safe course is to make sure from the start that the census work is efficiently done and gives no excuse for scandal. In that case it will be possible by pointing to results to break the force of those who will charge the party with being false to its pledges. They can say the bill was defective, but the answer can be made that the Administration is to be judged not by the wording of laws, but by the actual operations of government. The spoils feature of the census law can be offset by a merit spirit in its enforcement. But if the defects in the law are not corrected in the enforcement the executive and the legislative power will alike be held accountable for inexcusable treason to promises and principles." — *The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, OF MINNESOTA,
Director of the Twelfth Census.

Public Good vs. Spoilsmen.—"The law under which the census is to be taken is not what the country had hoped it would be. The results of making the appointments a part of the spoils system have been so evident and unsatisfactory that a strong public sentiment has been aroused on the subject. . . . The Republican Party in state and national platforms has pledged itself to a reform of the civil service of the Government. President McKinley has been trying to carry out his party pledges in this respect, even acquiescing in the death-bed orders of the Cleveland Administration which were intended only to keep in office a great number of partizan appointments. With this example before him Director Merriam can not fail of official countenance if he decides to conduct his bureau for the public good and not as a personal perquisite of the spoilsmen. Any other course will bring him endless embarrassments. . . . . .

"The new census will probably be less difficult to take than some recent censuses. It will be less ambitious and will cover fewer subjects. The law provides that the chief purpose of the census is to collect statistics of population, agriculture, manufactures, and mortality, which must be completed within two years, and that in connection with these special reports relating to crime, pauperism, insanity, public indebtedness, expenditure and taxation, transportation, telegraph, telephone, and street-railways are to be prepared within three years. In doing this work Director Merriam will have the sympathy of the country and the support of the Republican Party if he makes a sincere effort to perform his task in an intelligent and broad-minded spirit. The appointment of Dr. Fred. H. Wines, of Illinois, as assistant director is significant proof that the taking of the census of 1900 is to be along the lines hoped for."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Business Better than Fussiness.—"The Boston *Herald* complains that the new census bill, as it passed Congress, 'is in the form that seekers for political patronage desired and have made it'; that 'the multitude of officers that it creates are exempted from civil-service competition, and there is little doubt that the bulk of them will be appointed as the prize of prizes of Republican members of Congress and active politicians in congressional districts.'

"This is the natural and inevitable complaint of the Mugwump. The fact that the new census bureau is exempted from the civil-service rules is the best guaranty that the country could have of an efficient bureau and a satisfactory census. We would rather trust a practical business man like ex-Governor Merriam to pick out men to do good work than a fussy civil-service bureau with its scholastic rather than practical tests. For some departments of the Government the provision of a civil-service examining board may prove salutary; but what is wanted in the census bureau, aside from a few expert statistical compilers, is a lot of bright and vigorous young men who can get out and hustle, rather than a lot of students.

"If Superintendent Merriam selects the men for the executive and outdoor work, and a competent assistant who is a trained statistician is allowed to select the assistants in his special department, we are inclined to think that the results of the bureau's work will excel the results produced in the departments under the civil-service rules."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

Director Merriam's Policy.—"The present prospect for the taking of the next census is bright enough, if the words of the new director, ex-Governor Merriam, are to be accepted at their face value. And, under the conditions as they exist to-day, there is no reason for accepting them otherwise. Director Merriam says that his chief aim will be to secure the best men available for the work of enumeration and analysis, that he will observe the spirit of the merit system in his appointments, that he will subordinate all else to the considerations affecting the general questions of population, vital statistics, and the mechanical and agricultural schedules. This is a fair platform, which needs only a stiff adherence to insure a satisfactory census. Of course the new director understands that his words will be immediately challenged by the place-hunters, that the politicians who are after jobs for themselves or their friends will assume that he is only talking to the galleries, and that eventually he will throw open the ranks to the faithful regardless of the merit system or any other consideration affecting the statistical value of the census. Accustomed themselves to talk one way and act another, they will applaud Mr. Merriam for his astuteness in thus reassuring the believers in civil service and business-like administration, while they will accredit him with a willingness to be open to political arguments on the side.

"Director Merriam doubtless understands at the beginning that his sincerity will be immediately challenged thus. It is well, therefore, that he should appreciate the size of the task which he cuts out for himself in seeking to stave off the spoilsmen, unaided by any statute or custom. It will be a tremendous struggle. It will sorely test the backbone of the director and prove his metal. If he is equal to the strain he will demonstrate himself to be one of the most remarkable men of the time, worthy of every praise. He has a rare chance to make a good reputation, but it will cost him many anxious months of resistance to a clamor and a pressure from all quarters. Thus far everything looks well. The man chosen for first assistant is noted for his abilities as a statistician. The director himself is a man of high business qualities, of executive power. He has been long in public life and understands how to view large questions in a large way. His preliminary actions are reassuring. He is consulting with men of intelligence and special skill. All that is needed now is sand to complete the equipment."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

Statistician as Second Fiddle.—"Mr. Wines will not add to his fame as a statistician, no matter how capable he may be, under an arrangement which puts politics before work, making a

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politician the head of a statistical bureau and putting the statistician in a subordinate position.

"Friends of a scientific census had hoped that before the taking of the census of 1900 the census bureau would be under a permanent establishment, headed by a competent statistician, who would choose his own force under the merit law and have plenty of time to organize it of tried material, who could be trusted to make the statistics of the new census comparable at least with those of the last, and thus to give them some practical value. But so far from that they are greatly disheartened to find that the bureau is once more to be made the victim of the accursed spoils system by direct provision of the law and that a politician is placed at the head, with a statistician to play second fiddle.

"The facts indicate a deliberate purpose to bring discredit upon the industrial and economic features of the census. They indicate that the Republican bosses very strongly suspect that a truly scientific census would be fatal to their economic theories and systems. The Republicans seem to think that inaccuracy due to incompetency will serve their purposes about as well as deliberate vitiation of the census work."—*The Chronicle* (*Dem.*), *Chicago.*

Political Claims and Social Distinctions.—"Ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, whom the President has appointed superintendent of the census, is a man of undoubted ability and an expert financier. He has written much and well on currency reform, and a plan he presented for reorganization of the national-bank system attracted favorable comment. We have never heard that he had or claimed to have a reputation as a statistician. At one time he was 'prominently mentioned' for a Cabinet position, and again it was said that he was to represent the United States at one of the European courts, but tho he is capable of filling either place acceptably the superintendency of the census is apparently the measure of the President's estimate of one of the best-equipped public men of the Northwest.

"There is current both in Washington and in Minnesota a strange explanation of the apparent indifference of the Administration to Mr. Merriam's claims for a high office, which is interesting as a revelation of what a part a social question may play in a new country. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, as representatives of 'the old families' of Minnesota, have not acknowledged the social equality of Mrs. Davis, wife of Senator Cushman K. Davis. Mrs. Davis is a lady, and always was, but being poor in early life was then compelled to earn her own living at millinery or dressmaking. According to common report there is a chronic 'society war' in St. Paul, and the defeat of Mr. Merriam's high public aspirations is said to be one of its episodes."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

No American Homes in the Philippines.—The impossibility of establishing "the American home" in the Philippines, so Andrew Carnegie says, renders it beyond our power to benefit the inferior Filipinos. He writes, in *The North American Review* for March: "With the exception of a few men seeking their own gain, the only Americans whom the Filipinos can ever know must be our soldiers, for American women and children can not make their homes there. No holy influence flowing from American homes, no Christian women, no sweet children, nothing there but men and soldiers, the former only a few adventurers who, failing to succeed at home, thought they could make money there. Now every writer upon the subject tells that the presence of soldiers in any town in the tropics is disastrous to both native and foreigner; that the contact of the superior race with the inferior demoralizes both, for reasons well understood. Forty-six per cent. of the British army in India is at all times diseased. What imperialistic clergyman or intelligent man but knows that soldiers in foreign camps, so far from being missionaries for good, require missionaries themselves more than the natives. It would all be so different if Americans could settle and establish their homes in the Philippines and merge with the people, making a colony. It is in colonies, not in dependencies, that Britain has done good work. Soldiers will not benefit the inferior race in the Philippines. Men there for gain will not. Missionaries there are already in abundance. Beyond a few of a different sect of Christianity, we have nothing more we can send, and these will find welcome there if we cease warfare upon the people, while today they would be regarded as enemies. It is not civilization, not improvement, therefore, that imperialism can give to the Philippines, should we hold permanent possession. It is serious injury both to the Filipinos and to our soldiers, and to the American citizens who go there. It is a bad day for either soldier or business man when, in a foreign land, he is bereft of the elevating influences which center in the home."

The Natural Route Across the Pacific.—Captain H. C. Taylor, of the battle-ship *Indiana*, concludes an article on "The Future of Our Navy" (*The Forum*, New York, for March) by saying: "It is safe to say that no comprehensive survey of our future strategy in the Pacific and of our naval strength there can omit the plain fact that the quickest route from San Francisco to Manila lies well to the north; also, that the shortest distance between those points is along a line which passes much nearer to Japan and Bering Sea than it does to the Hawaiian Islands. Strategy and commerce must take account of this; and when the fact is fully recognized, we shall for the first time realize how valuable to the future of our navy, both in peace and in war, is our possession of the Aleutian chain of islands." The Springfield *Republican*, which opposed Hawaiian annexation, does not lose this opportunity to say "I told you so": "It is to the Aleutian islands of Alaska, rather than to the new acquisition, that we are to look for the place which natural considerations would designate for the midway supply station of the Pacific. The Hawaiian Islands lie off the direct route to Manila and China. When our ships sail for the Orient by way of Honolulu they sail out of their way. The station which the jingoes so eagerly and anxiously seized last summer is one which draws the transports and war and supply vessels of the Government, bound from San Francisco to Manila, and from Manila to San Francisco, beyond their natural course, and causes delay and increased expense. The scheme of Hawaiian annexation as a point of strategy forgot, or could not be brought to admit, that the world was round, and that the longer ways around it are those nearer the equator. Its blindness and fatuousness are fairly measured by this singular example of obliviousness to the most common facts of geography."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE public debt has entered upon a career of expansion.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

SMALL.—A nation must feel awfully small to have the sun set on it, these days.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

CARNEGIE was not on record against the expansion of the price of armor-plate.—*The Times, Richmond.*

BY the latest reports from Manila, General Otis is still crushing the rebellion.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

CHINA regrets very much that Confucius did not say a few words about the danger of entangling alliances.—*The Star, Washington.*

CONGRESS failed to define a policy, but that circumstance will not embarrass the President.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

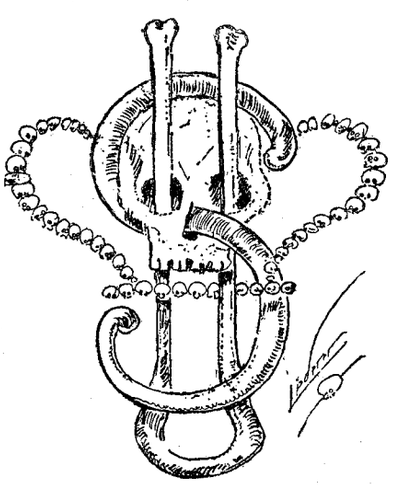
THIS is as good a time as any for the Washington of the Philippines to deliver his farewell address.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

A QUESTION is up as to whether politics is a trade or a profession. In Kansas it is a disease; chronic.—*The Capital, Topeka.*

IT is about time for Mr. McKinley to consult a clairvoyant, and ascertain just what his Philippine policy is.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

"TH' United States is bounded on th' east be th' Atlantic ocean an' on th' west be Cousin George."—"*Mr. Dooley*," *in The Journal, Chicago.*

IT is a frigid day when Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed does not shovel a few cubic yards of gloom into the areaway of imperialism.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*



IMPERIAL "U. S."—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

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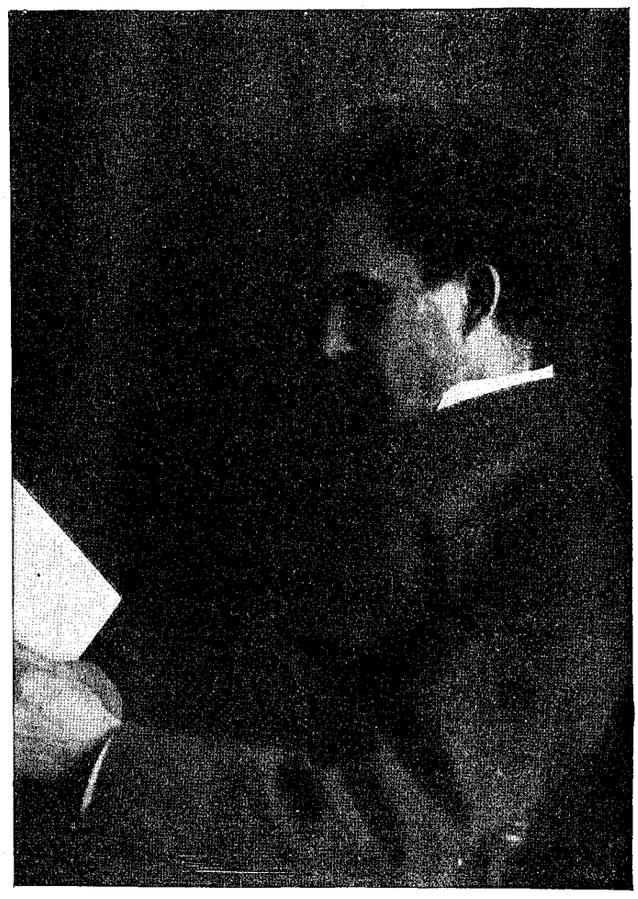
LETTERS AND ART.

ROSENFELD'S "SONGS FROM THE GHETTO."

MR. MORRIS ROSENFELD, the poet of the New York Ghetto, has awakened a good deal of interest among men of letters. Prof. Leo Weiner, of Harvard University, has done his poems into English prose and published them together with a German transcription of the original Yiddish. Mr. I. Zangwill and Mr. Abraham Cahan have both expressed great admiration for the remarkable work of this poet of the sweat-shops. I. F. Marcasson, after comparing Rosenfeld with the German peasant poetess, Johanna Ambrosius, and with Ada Negri, the Italian factory girl who finds such poignant expression in verse, says (in *The Bookman*, March):



MORRIS ROSENFELD.

By courtesy of *The Bookman*.

"It is a remarkable performance, these songs of the Ghetto tailor. It is monumental, marking a distinct advance in what was hitherto commonplace story. A singer has arisen, schooled in the bitter school of adversity, with high sincerity of purpose and deep religious sense. When he writes, it is the voice of the heart that has known the pang of hunger and the shiver of isolation. The peasant woman who thrilled her own people, and whose song was echoed by a great nation, did not have the rich heritage of this Jew of the New York Ghetto. With Rosenfeld it is the finished song of ages that finds its artistic maturity in the strain of the toiler. It is the voice stifled through many years, developed and in turn compressed, and at last finding vent for its tragic feeling. The tighter the thumb-screw, the keener the pain, the more intense the appreciation of faith. It was so when the tragedy of Israel was being enacted; it is so when poverty wrings the soul of Rosenfeld.

"There is never defiance; not even remorse. The air is thick with the dust of the shop, and all around is the whirr of machines and the metallic rasp of the needles. The head grows weary; the heart is sad. It is the old song of the shirt. But with Rosenfeld there is never hopelessness. Through the murky atmosphere there is the glimmer of hope, and it bursts full-fledged and radiant into the light of content. Rosenfeld embodies in his work the full comprehension of poverty; the wo of a terribly impecunious existence. Rosenfeld is not a national poet, he does not sound the national note. He has the gloom of Israel and none of the splendor. . . . . .

"But the nightingale sings even in the sweat-shop. The tender voice of nature calls through the gloom, and the soul of the tailor is wafted through the springtime upon the breath of flowers and the fragrance of the fields. The monotone of the needle ceases, and there is the chirp of birds; he feels the throbbing of life and action; it is exquisitely sweet and soul-entrancing melody that shakes his bosom, and then he sings the song of gladness. Each moment is golden. Then comes up the chill of poverty; the wing of fancy is clipped, and the poet drops to desolate earth again.

"Rosenfeld's Jew looks at happiness through the eyes of another. His laughter is not real. If the stars twinkle, and the moon beams gloriously, there is behind it all the significance of his own misfortune. He is keenly alive to the pathos of his people, and with them he shares the long-cherished dream of the Holy Land. It is the beacon of hope; the guiding star in the wilderness of trouble. It holds out the grateful shade of the cedar of Lebanon. It is life and faith."

Mr. W. D. Howells (*Literature*, February 10) writes:

"Here is 'The Song of the Shirt' from one who made the shirt, and not merely from the pitying witness who looked on while it was making. The opening poem, and perhaps the best, 'In Schap' (In the Sweat Shop), expresses the stupefaction and the loss of self which comes from killing toil, and the mad rebellion against the loss, and then the hopeless groveling back into the conditions, as these common facts of the sweat-shop life have never been expressed before, possibly because they have never been expressed at first hand before. The strain repeats itself more plaintively in 'A Trähr auf'n Eisen,' and 'Der Bleiche Arpreter' (A Tear on the Iron, and The Pale Operative), and yet again with piercing stress in 'Mein Jüngele' (My Boy). This last seems to me one of the most affecting pieces in the book, but it may be only the most universally appealing. It comes from the deeply wounded heart of love in such prayer, such protest, to the human instinct in all, that even those so happily placed in life as to be able to leave their children altogether to servants and governesses must feel for the father who goes to work too early and comes home too late to see his boy awake, and can only hear him babbling of him in dreams.

"It is very simple; Mr. Rosenfeld's work is always simple, but it seems the greater on that account, and it is not the less subtle. What the poet's economic creed is may be inferred from the fact that he holds the conditions to blame, and not the greed and cruelty of certain bad men. It is on the 'system' that he invokes the curse, and not on the boss, or the capitalist, or the judge. . .

"Besides 'The Songs of Labor,' there are some 'National Songs' and 'Miscellaneous Pieces.' Through all runs a strain of unfathomable sadness, which never rises to gaiety and rarely to hope, but which pleases as the constant melancholy of Leopardi pleases. Now and then there is something that recalls the weird charm of the German romantic poets, but in this new singer of the underworld of overwork there is a richer pathos, a keener passion than their medievalized dreamery ever knew. It is his sufficient glory to speak to whoever reads him, for all those crushed by the 'system' which once threatened to grind out his own being. When they think, they think such thoughts as his; he is their misery uttering itself in music; he is their voice.

"It is not so strange that this voice should first make itself heard among us if, as the people of that sort of thinking believe, the 'system' has its way here less trammeled by legislation and opinion than anywhere else. Amid their economic slavery our incongruous political liberty invites those suffering from the 'sys-

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tem' to the revolt and protest which are of the heart of Mr. Rosenfeld's poetry. These are the social reasons why the speech of an oppressed people should flower here in a beauty unknown to it before; but this development of the dialect may be in the process of an evolution from sources not so palpable. I find a certain pathos in the conjecture that this outcast parlance is probably reaching its supreme effect in the moment before it is lost in the world of American English about it."

Morris Rosenfeld was born of poor fisher-folk in Poland thirty-six years ago, and fled to England to escape the Russian conscription. From there he came to America, and worked in the sweat-shops of New York until his health broke down. After that he kept himself from starvation by writing for the Yiddish papers. The following stanzas are from a translation, made by Mr. Howells, of one of Rosenfeld's poems, called "What Is the World?"

And if our world is but a sleeping-room,
  And if our life is but a dreaming:
Then I wish it to happen that my few years, too,
  Shall pass in agreeable visions.

I want my own visions of freedom and joy,
  Like those of the fine people yonder;
I want in my slumber one glimpse of delight;
  Of tears I am tired of dreaming.

. . . . .

And if our world is but a garden fair,
  Where roses on all sides are blooming,
Then I wish to stray through its paths as I please,
  And not as the rich shall allow me.

I wish to wear, I too, my garland of flowers,
  I seek not for thorns to adorn me;
I want to roam there with my love at my side
  In the glow of the myrtles and laurels.

And now if our world is a red battle-field,
  Where the strong with the weak are contending,
Then I care not for storm, for wife, or for child,
  I stand not aloof from the struggle.

I plunge under fire; a hero I grow;
  Like a lion I fight for the weaker;
And if a ball strike, and I fall on the field,
  I also can greet death with laughter.

At Mr. Zangwill's advice, Mr. Rosenfeld has begun to cultivate his gift of expression in English. His first attempt in English versification found its way into the papers a few weeks ago.

WAGNER'S MESSAGE IN "TANNHÄUSER."

FROM Richard Wagner's prose works, translated by Mr. W. Aston Ellis, we quote the following curious and characteristic passage:

"In 'Tannhäuser' I had yearned to flee a world of frivolous and repellent sensuousness—the only form our modern present has to offer; my impulse lay toward the unknown land of pure and chaste virginity, as toward the element that might allay a nobler but still at the bottom sensuous longing; only, a longing such as our frivolous present can never satisfy. By the strength of my longing I had mounted to the realms where purity and chastity abide; I felt myself outside the modern world, and mid a sacred, limpid ether which, in the transport of my solitude, filled me with that delicious awe we drink in upon the summits of the Alps, when, circled with a sea of azure air, we look down upon the lower hills and valleys. Such mountain-peaks the thinker climbs, and on this height imagines he is 'cleansed' from all that's 'earthly,' the topmost branch upon the tree of man's omnipotence; here at last he may feed full upon himself, and, amid this self-repast, freeze finally beneath the Alpine chill into a monument of ice; as which, philosopher or critic, he frowns down upon the warm and living world below. The desire, however, that had driven *me* to these heights was a desire sprung from art and man's five senses; it was not the warmth of *Life* I fain would flee, but the vaporous mass of trivial sensuousness whose exhalations form *one definite* shape of life, the life of modern times. Upon these heights, moreover, I was warmed by the sunny rays of Love, whose living impulse alone had sped me up. And so it was, that hardly had this blessed solitude enwrapt me when it woke a new and overpowering desire, the desire *from peak to valley*, from the dazzling brilliance of chaste Sanctity to the sweet shadows of Love's humanest caresses. From these heights my longing glance beheld at last—*das Weib:* the woman for whom the 'Flying Dutchman' yearned from out of the ocean of his misery; the woman who, star-like, showed to 'Tannhäuser' the way that led from the hot passion of the Venusberg to heaven; the woman who drew Lohengrin from sunny heights to the depths of earth's warm breast."

The Edinburgh Review (January) criticizes the extraordinary egoism and self-consciousness which pervades Wagner's writings, most of which consist of "expositions and contemplations of his own genius, his own feelings, his own personality and history." The reviewer reminds those who are carried away by this very dominant self-assertion that the greatest artists, and particularly the great composers, have evinced a positive dislike and even inability to discuss their methods and their art. The greatest creative geniuses have been content with production, and have left theorizing and criticizing to others, says the reviewer; and he goes on to state that, according to analogy, there must be something factitious, something which, however striking and startling for the moment, will not stand the inquisition of time, in the work of a composer who so persistently proclaimed and interpreted his own creations.

A THEORY OF DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

WHILE it would be absurd to use the same standard in criticizing a cheap vaudeville performance and a presentation of legitimate drama, yet both, according to Mr. Norman Hapgood, lie within the domain of the dramatic critic. For the human appeal which means success even upon the variety stage is to needs more or less common to us all. Nothing influences us more than our amusements, and the educative influence of a cheap melodrama upon an uncultured audience should be not less significant to the truly catholic critic than the influence of Ibsen upon an audience of the *élite*. As Mr. Hapgood says, the profound critic will probably have a light and broad as well as an earnest way of taking the theater. He must have a knowledge not only of actors and plays, but of audiences as well. Mr. Hapgood writes (*The Forum*, March):

"It is true that artistic standards should be as carefully studied, even in the cheap theaters, as moral standards, and that each kind will change with the neighborhood in the same town. The great critic will see each in its place in the civilization of which it is a part. It needs a genius to bring order out of chaos as surely as to analyze the best; and it is likely that the man who grasps the highest will supplement it with the lowest. To discuss modern art, we must understand modern life. Formerly the upper classes were mainly considered. To-day we are all mixed in; and our critic should see what ingredients graphically represent the mixture. In his mind the details will give support and not confusion to the whole; and what he says will be full of links between prosperity and the slums. The critic who is to mark out our path should know the audience, from gallery to parquet, from the fashionable theater to vaudeville. He should see it with an eye intimate with the shapes of beauty which have always given immortality to truth; but this is what he has in common with the greatest critics of the past. What is special to him is his knowledge of a new situation. The prophet of a civilization in which every stratum of the public has a voice, his first duty is to comprehend the audiences of his country; and he can learn as much at the base of the social system as at its apex. . . . . .

"The task of the critic is enlarged by universal half-education, but not rendered hopeless. Hereafter, if he is to have real influence, he must, like the dramatist, appeal at once to gallery and parquet. To do that, his moral wisdom must leaven all he knows, making him a brother to the simplest auditor. Can the present opportunity for such a spirit be overrated? The degeneracy of our stage is almost universally ascribed to the controlling influence of the crowd. To reach them, to do a little to kindle their minds and ideas, is as high a mission as is offered to criti-

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cism to-day. Their critic must be humble. He must submit, sympathize, and understand, in order to lead. By despising superficial forms, and looking into the heart of the drama, Lessing saw that Shakespeare, for generations contrasted with the Greeks, was, in the larger view, more like Sophocles than any modern dramatist. With a simple and determined mind, opening itself to every appeal of human nature, Lessing almost alone undermined the narrow intellectual influence of French classicism in Germany, and prepared his country for a home-made reality which reached its height before Schiller died, and breathes in the Fatherland to-day.

"What would be the value of a man who could tell England and America so clearly what they want? Only he must not be an aristocrat, or a pedant, but a large human being, with a firm stomach, who knows and loves the people."

ARTHUR RIMBAUD: POET, VAGABOND, MAN OF AFFAIRS.

"IF Rimbaud be described as the Walt Whitman of France, the description must be made with the utmost reserve," writes Mr. Charles Whibley. Yet his marvelous prose poems are not without a curious inherent relation to Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," a work which in all probability the Frenchman had neven seen. Altho Arthur Rimbaud was thirty-seven when he died, his career as a poet ended absolutely with his eighteenth year. "None the less," declares Mr. Whibley (*Blackwood's Magazine*, February), "such poems as the 'Bateau Ivre,' 'Les Voyeles,' and half a dozen others, will hold an eternal place in the anthology of France; while his bold treatment of verse, and his determination to discard the ancient trammels, have had a conspicuous influence upon the literature of the last decade." For precocity, picturesqueness, and a sort of brutal pathos, it would be hard to match, anywhere in literary history, the story of Arthur Rimbaud, which Mr. Whibley tells as follows:

"Arthur Rimbaud was born at Charleville, of well-to-do parents, in 1854. No sooner was he sent to school than he displayed the astounding precocity which a few years later made him the wonder of Paris, and which, maybe, destroyed him at what for the most of men is the beginning of a career. His sense of literature was instinctive, and an insubordinate indolence was no bar to the acquisition of knowledge. At seven he was already master of a lucid style, and at that early age he not only declared war against journalism but expressed the ambition which he cherished unto the end. '*Moi, je serai rentier*,' he wrote in infancy, and it was in this unfulfilled desire that he met his hapless death. At fourteen, says his schoolmaster, he had translated Juvenal, Tibullus, and Propertius into French verse; he knew, moreover, Villon, Rabelais, Baudelaire, the Parnassians, and all the modern poets; he had even discovered for himself the charm of Mme. Desbordes-Valmore, who now, after thirty years, is a fashionable poet. And he achieved all this without ever foregoing the privileges of an Ishmael. His hand, a strong one too, was raised against all the world, and he endured discipline with a recalcitrant ferocity. The truth is, he was never a boy. His period of imitation was brief and insincere. On the very threshold of life he found himself, and if for a moment he echoed Baudelaire and the Parnassians, he was hardly fifteen when he shook off the trammels which have weighted many a poet to the grave. A man's temper, a man's intelligence, armed this boy against the government of others, and it is not remarkable that he soon deemed school, even with the most sympathetic of masters, a common prison-house. That he should have been happy was impossible. . . . His goal was Paris, his aim for the moment poetic glory. Tho still a penniless child, his pocket was full of audacious verses, his head packed with a generous contempt for others."

And so, when barely fifteen years old, Rimbaud hid under the seat in a railway-carriage, and entered Paris. He could not leave the station, however, without a ticket, and in consequence was arrested as a spy. Thus his wanderings began. Yet always, with the half-confessed instinct of the homing beast, he sought refuge after each journey in his mother's house. He himself tells us how, at this period, he wandered in a fierce spirit of solitude, a stranger to "orgies and the companionship of women," his only inn that which bore "the sign of the Great Bear." He says:

"As I tramped along the highroad of winter nights, without lodging, without clothes, without bread, a voice gripped my frozen heart: 'Weakness or strength; thou art strength. Thou knowest not whither thou goest, nor why; open every door, answer to every one. Thou wilt not be killed any more than if thou wert a corpse.' In the morning I had a look so lost, a face so dead, that those whom I met perhaps did not see me."

Going to Paris again, he was mixed up with the doings of the Communards. A few months later, under the auspices of Verlaine, he was introduced to the world of letters. Mr. Whibley says:

"His success—of curiosity—was immediate, and not remarkable, when we remember that he was no more than seventeen and yet the author of the 'Bateau Ivre.' Of his character and appearance at this time we have abundant evidence. Violent and contemptuous, he made no attempt to conciliate opinion or to tame his temper. Those who knew him then render but one account: he was more like a wild beast than a poet, and he only broke his morose silence by such monosyllables as can not be set forth in print. But he was an untutored youth among men, and more accustomed to the highways than to literary clubs; and at least it may be put down to his credit that the most extravagant flattery failed to turn his head. Even when the Olympian Hugo himself dubbed him 'Shakespeare Enfant' he broke into a laugh, and he treated the sincere appreciation of Banville with no better respect. This in itself, when all men clamor for recognition, is a point of sympathy, and this unworldly determination not to 'get on' more than condones a ferocity of temperament. So installed by friends, he remained in Paris until 1872, when, suspected for his part in the Commune, he fled with Verlaine to Belgium, and thence to London. . . . Born with the faculty of assimilation, he easily acquired English, and so began his vast collection of foreign tongues; and he was able, whenever he would, to earn the hard bread of a tutor. But a quarrel with Verlaine put an end to his wandering life. He was alone without a penny in a strange country, and no sooner had he acquired the means of travel than he followed his friend to Brussels, determined upon a final reckoning. Verlaine suggested that they should set out once more upon their travels; and when Rimbaud obstinately announced his return to the Ardennes, Verlaine fired on him with a revolver. One shot might have escaped notice, but a second attracted the police; and while the one poet was captured by Belgian justice, the other was tended in the hospital.

"The gossip tongue of scandal has been only too busy with this disastrous friendship, and as usual the tongue of scandal has wagged without knowledge of the truth. Those there are for whom no poet is complete without a vice, and the same spirit of tattle which has elevated Shelley's Harriett into a heroine would degrade without warrant the memory of Arthur Rimbaud, concerning whom no more is certain than that he left Brussels determined to forget not only the friendship of Verlaine but the practise of poetry. . . . Thus at eighteen he had laid aside his lyre forever, as our grandfathers would have said; and the single essay of his maturity is to be found in the archives of the Geographical Society. To whomsoever had the effrontery in after years to mention his poems he had but one reply, 'Ridiculous, absurd, disgusting.' . . . . . .

"In 1873, then, Arthur Rimbaud, poet, died; and there grew up in his stead another Rimbaud, whose wider ambition might still be realized. The aspiration of his verse is naturally vague and heroic. His prose poems have an elemental space and largeness which are rare in French literature. Uncertain desires, ill-imagined aims, are hinted on every page; the essence, in brief, is as indefinite as the form. But no sooner did he cast poetry aside than this wild boar of the Ardennes declared a single worship, an eternal dream—the East."

Through all his vagabond adventures of the next six years Rimbaud held unswervingly to his purpose of grasping power and wealth in the East. During his time of waiting he wandered

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over Europe on foot, acquiring languages with a marvelous facility and getting his bread in many strange ways. At one time he contemplated the career of a missionary. Later, he enlisted in the Dutch army. Shipped to Java, he immediately deserted into the jungle, and lived for a while an uncertain life with the beasts of prey, his brothers. Having worked his way home on an English ship, he made money by enlisting recruits and selling them to Holland. Again, we hear of him in Cyprus, where, as foreman of the works, he is busy at the building of the governor's palace. In 1880 he began that life in Africa to which he was devoted until his death. Mr. Whibley says:

"Those who met him in Africa might have guessed from his silence that there was something in his past which he preferred to forget. But none, not even the traveler Borelli, who knew him well, could detect in this purchaser of ivory and gold-dust a poet, with whom criticism was still busy. . . . He traveled far afield, and everywhere was received with a respectful enthusiasm. The Arabs and Abyssinians recognized a friend in this proud, exclusive Frenchman, and it is said that, however disturbed the country, he might go where he would without risk or hindrance. Nor was his ambition bounded by the mere hope of gain. He was determined to take civilization wherever he found profit. His demand for books is incessant; but it is practical science, not literature, which engrosses him. He is curious concerning tanneries and artesian wells; he orders treatises upon masonry, mineralogy, and naval architecture. . . . The natives regarded with awe this tall, lank, large-handed, blue-eyed Frenchman, who spoke their tongues, espoused their just cause, and permitted no familiarity. . . . The scholar gypsy was as dead as the poet; there remained the just man of affairs, the patron of the oppressed. One trait only did he preserve from the wreck of his ancient qualities—contempt. His wit was as caustic as ever; he was no less scornful of other men's follies than when he murmured monosyllables in the Latin Quarter. 'His charity, discreet and large,' said an ancient colleague, 'was the only thing he dispensed without a sneer.' . . . . . .

"But all the while he was dissatisfied with his lot. The romance of the East failed to satisfy his imagination, as poetry itself had failed. Deep down in his nature was the common desire of a well-ordered life. 'Is it not miserable,' he wrote, 'this existence without family, without intellectual occupation?' Again and again he formulates in his letters the simple ambition which had at last taken hold of him. 'Of what use,' he cries, 'are these comings and goings, these adventures among strange people, these fatigues, these languages, wherewith my memory is packed, if I can not, after many years, seek repose in some town that pleases me, and find a family, or at least a son whom I shall educate to my view, . . . and see grow up a man powerful and rich through science?' To this end all his efforts were bent. The 'lost climates,' of which he had written so many years ago, had tanned him to some purpose; he was weary of solitude, of Africa, of money. If only he could save enough to follow the profession which he had chosen at seven years of age! *Moi, je serai rentier*, he had written in his childhood, and wealth was almost in his grasp, when disease and death overtook him."

Apparently Rimbaud's turbulent spirit was a tangle of contradictions. According to his biographer, however, its dominant note was sincerity—sincerity to his own nature. He wrote poetry because the impulse was imperative, and refrained from publication because in the writing the impulse was satisfied. At the end of all his wanderings, after his passions had tossed him around the world, the hunger which survived them all was to live a well-ordered life in his own land. And when years of stedfast purpose had made its fulfilment possible, death came.

Should Novelists Write of Love?—M. Edouard Rod, in a lecture on "Le Roman d'Amour" delivered before the Cércle de l'Alliance Française in Boston, discussed the following answer of the Italian novelist, Manzoni, when asked why he had cut all the love scenes out of his novels:

"Because I am of the opinion that one must not speak of love in a way to lead others toward that passion. . . . I believe that love is necessary in this world, but also that there will always be a sufficient amount of it; we need not therefore take the pains of cultivating it in others, for in cultivating it one helps only to arouse it where it is not wanted. There are other sentiments which the world is in more need of and that a writer may, according to his ability, spread somewhat more in the hearts of men, such as pity, love of mankind, a kindly disposition, mercifulness, and self-denial. Those sentiments can not be too numerous, and all praise to the writers who attempt to increase their strength among men. But what we call love, I think that I figure very moderately, when I say that there is six hundred times more of it than is necessary for the preservation of our honorable species. . . . I am so convinced of this that if by a miracle, some day, I should be inspired with the most eloquent love-pages that man has ever written, I should not even take a pen to jot them on paper, so certain am I that I should regret it."

M. Rod, altho he quoted opinions in defense of the use of love in fiction, did not definitely refute Manzoni's theory.

WAS EMERSON AN EVOLUTIONIST?

IN his recent volume of essays, John Jay Chapman asserts that Emerson did not place himself in line with the modern doctrine of evolution, and that he was probably "the last great writer to look at life from a stationary standpoint." In a letter to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (February), Mrs. Harriet C. B. Alexander takes exception to this characterization of the great New Englander. She says:

"That Emerson was an evolutionist of the Goethean type is clear from most of his essays. In an essay appearing before the 'Origin of Species,' he wrote as follows:

"'The electric words pronounced by John Hunter a hundred years ago, *arrested and progressive development*, indicating the way upward from the invisible protoplasm to the highest organisms, gave the poetic key to natural science, of which the theories of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, of Oken, of Goethe, of Agassiz and Owen and Darwin in zoology and botany are the fruits—a hint whose power is not exhausted, showing unity and perfect order in physics. The hardest chemist, the severest analyzer, scornful of all but the driest fact, is forced to keep the poetic curve of nature, and his results are like a myth of Theocritus. All multiplicity rushes to be resolved into unity. Anatomy, osteology, exhibit arrested or progressive ascent in each kind; the lower pointing to the higher forms, the higher to the highest, from the fluid in an elastic sac, from radiate, mollusk, articulate, vertebrate, up to man; as if the whole animal world were only a Hunterian museum to exhibit the genesis of mankind.'

"The Darwin to whom reference is made in this essay is not Charles, but his grandfather, one of the poets of evolution, Erasmus. . . . . .

"It is obvious to any reader of Emerson's essays that Goethe exercised an enormous influence over him, and that Emerson was much more in sympathy with Goethe than was the fetishistic dualist Carlyle. This influence of Goethe over Emerson's views of evolution is clearly evident in the citation already made.

"The evolutionary views of Emerson appear so frequently in his essays that it is astonishing that he should have been misunderstood."

Commenting on this defense of Emerson against Mr. Chapman's criticism, the editor of *The Popular Science Monthly* says:

"The true statement of the case doubtless is that Emerson received the doctrine of evolution so far as he received it—as a poet. He welcomed the conception of a gradual unfolding of the universe, and a gradually higher development of life; but it dwelt in his mind rather as a poetical imagination than as a scientific theory. The consequence was that he was still able to speak in the old absolute manner of many things which the man of science can only discuss from a relative standpoint. When, for example, Emerson says, 'All goes to show that the soul in man is not an organ, but animates and exercises all the organs; is not a function, like the power of memory, of calculation, of comparison, but uses these as hands and feet; is not a faculty, but a light; is not

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the intellect or the will, but the master of the intellect and the will; is the background of our being in which they lie—an immensity not possessed and that can not be possessed'—he may be uttering the sentence of a divine philosophy, or the deep intuition of a poet; but he is not speaking the language of science, nor evincing any sense of the restrictions which science might place on such expressions of opinion. Certainly he is not at the standpoint of evolution. . . . . .

"The doctrine of evolution is not at war, we trust, with poetic inspiration; but if it teaches anything, it teaches that the world is full of infinite detail, and that without a certain mastery of details general views are apt to be more showy than solid. It also brings home to the mind very forcibly that one can only be sure of carefully verified facts, and, even of these, ought not to be too sure. . . . There is nothing of which Emerson discourses with so much positiveness as the soul, an entity of which the serious evolutionist can only speak with all possible reserve. The evolutionist labors to construct a psychology; but Emerson has a psychology ready-made, and scatters its affirmations with a liberal hand through every chapter of his writings. . . . . .

"No one has more worthily or loftily discoursed of the value of life than has the New England philosopher; and for this the world owes him a permanent debt of gratitude. But he was not an evolutionist in the modern sense—that is, in the scientific sense. If, as Mr. Chapman says, he was the last great writer to look at life from a stationary standpoint, then we can only add that the old philosophy had a golden sunset in his pages."

THE "GREATEST OF WOMAN POETS."

A REVIEWER has recently crowned the name of Christina Rossetti as that of the "greatest of woman poets." As he makes no reference to Sappho, it is possible he would have us understand by this the greatest of woman poets whose work has been in English. Taking as his text "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning" and the "Life of Christina Rossetti," the reviewer enters into an interesting comparison of the work of these two gifted women, a comparison in which he relegates Mrs. Browning to the second place. He says (*Quarterly Review*, January):

"In Mrs. Browning the woman and the poet were rarely far away the one from the other, and were never wholly parted. Not so with Christina Rossetti. The woman breathes low in her writings; if she raises her voice, it is in the character of a saint or a mystic. There is a certain aloofness in her poetry; the emotion in it is of a more abstract character than that which utters itself—sometimes, indeed, with too shrill a note—in the poems of Mrs. Browning. It is as tho, when in the mood to sing, she betook herself to some far-off domain, in the world, perhaps, yet not quite of it, where the passions of the world, tho strong, are not stormy, where emotion, tho it possess the singer, may not master her. . . . Her [Miss Rossetti's] outer life, as pictured in the biography, gives an impression of monotony, of being bound down to the level of the commonplace; but there is nothing commonplace or monotonous in the poems. Quaint, often, in diction, approaching occasionally to colloquialism in phrase, the touch is always sure and distinctive, the language, tho child-like sometimes, is never trivial. Take, for example, these two stanzas from 'Bird or Beast':

> Did any beast come pushing
> Through the thorny hedge
> Into the thorny thistly world
> Out from Eden's edge?
>
> I think not a lion,
> Tho his strength is such;
> But an innocent loving lamb
> May have done as much.

"The last stanza especially is wellnigh prosaic, both in rhythm and in the choice of words, and just misses, in fact, being ridiculous; yet it is poetry, not prose, and, tho almost fantastic in its extreme simplicity, is not absurd. Few writers could have rendered so quaint a fancy so quaintly, but Christina Rossetti's poems contain many instances of the kind; and so strongly characteristic are they of her individuality that one is tempted to advance the seeming paradox that it is in her least personal poems, those in which symbolism and allegory predominate, that we get the truest presentment of her personality. . . . . .

"Christina Rossetti is a woman poet whose finest work is uncolored by her individual experiences or opinions; and in this, that her poems express her abstract spiritual self, lies her greatest distinction. This it is which gives her a higher place in the poets' kingdom than can be accorded to Mrs. Browning, whose work, larger in volume, greater in scope, more intellectually thoughtful than that of her sister poet, has yet less originality of imagination, and is lacking also in beauty of form, the sense of which was a never-failing element in all that Miss Rossetti put forth. For in Mrs. Browning, as the woman is never quite submerged in the artist, so the imaginative idea is constantly colored by the emotional impulse. In her longest poem, 'Aurora Leigh,' we are conscious throughout of the author's point of view. Elizabeth Barrett Browning speaks in the person of her heroine, acts as she would have acted had she been a man in the position of Romney Leigh, feels as she would have felt had she suffered the wrong suffered by Marian Earle. And her attitude toward the problems with which she deals is not dramatically negative, but clearly manifest; it is emphatically the attitude of the generous woman who, beginning to reflect upon certain facts and inequalities of social life, is stirred to emotion, keen, indignant, and somewhat sentimental, and who is deliberately defiant of the conventional standard of propriety of her day. Mrs. Browning felt passionately, and the passionate emotion characteristic of herself and evident in her letters is characteristic also of her best work, forming at once its greatest strength and the chief element of its weakness. For intensity of emotion may find full expression only when the treatment of it is dramatic; when it is lyrical—and Mrs. Browning's poetry is generally lyrical in spirit, tho it is various in form—emotion, if it be not bound fast to dignity by the strong bands of artistic restraint, tends to become exaggerated. This exaggeration of sentiment into sentimentalism mars with its weakness much of what the poet made; but in the 'Sonnets from the Portuguese' the woman and the poet would seem to be fused in a combination which, in the result, has the effect of an abstract personality. . . . Written out of the heart of a woman to the man she loved, the poet's soul informs them, raising love from 'an emotion to a motive,' changing it from a fire that burns to a light that illumines, subduing the wail of desire to the chant of endurance. We seem to hear in these sonnets something of the same note which distinguishes the love poems of Christina Rossetti, a note which forbids tumult and defeats despair, a joy in love which is concerned, not with the fulfilment of its cravings, but with the realization of its finest capacities. Yet, in these two lovers of Italy, the one with the Italian blood in her veins preserves the greater austerity; the South maintains more constant restraint than the North. Christina Rossetti's work, indeed, is instinct with the quality, not critical so much as clear-sighted, which intuitively discerns and inevitably complies with the requirements of the three graces of creative achievement: proportion, treatment, and form. It is rare, this gift of discernment, especially rare among women, whose creative work, as a rule, is the outcome of something which they have strongly felt or thought or realized, and as strongly desire to express, the desire for expression being constantly in excess of the sense of form."

NOTES.

M. BRUNETIÈRE has made the following general characterizations of the chief literatures of Europe: The essential character of Italian literature, he says, is artistic; of Spanish, chivalrous; of German, philosophic; of French, social; of English, individualistic.

MR. WILLIAM L. ALDEN, writing in the New York *Times*, says: "Shelley's popularity in Italy is a rather odd thing. The Italians like the quality of flesh and blood in poetry, and this is just what the filmy, hazy fancies of Shelley lacked. Possibly Shelley's poetry is popular in Italy because it is so little understood. However this may be, there is quite a Shelley cult in Italy just now, and he has to a large extent supplanted Byron in Italian estimation as the typical English poet."

PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY recently expounded the theory that "a man to exercise great influence should be born not too far before the end of a century, nor too far from the beginning of a century." Sir Walter Scott's success he traced in part to the fact that his birth in 1771 brought him within the charmed period. Two other points in Scott's were his broad patriotism and the fact that he united with his literary genius character in the best sense. Altho Scotland had fortunately no deficiency in men of genius, said Professor Saintsbury, these had not always been men of character.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SCIENTIFIC FRAUDS, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MECHANICAL.

IN its editorial columns *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, March, comments favorably on the recent judicial punishment of some "professors" of palmistry in Canada, and recommends that a few of our own clairvoyants, wizards, fortune-tellers, and other such folk be given an opportunity to exhibit their powers before a competent magistrate. It says:

"It is a lamentable fact that hundreds of persons who ought to know better amuse themselves by lending their countenance to the practitioners of all kinds of silly and dishonest arts, and so far assist them in practising their frauds upon a more ignorant and helpless class. We are all familiar with the stories which pass current in private circles of the extraordinary revelations and predictions made by ladies and gentlemen who go off in trances and see the past and future unrolled before their upturned eyes with all the distinctness of an actual panorama. But there is one thing which these interesting and highly gifted individuals do not like, and that is to get into the courts, or anywhere where they can be called upon to give a succinct and definite account of their doings and pretensions. They are not ambitious of going into a trance before the magistrate, and giving an exhibition of the powers to which they lay claim in their advertisements, much as that might be expected to help their reputation and their business. For that very reason it would be an excellent thing to bring them where the light of common day could be thrown upon their performances; and, if there is no law under which this could be done, our legislators, who make so many needless laws, might very well pass one, the general effect of which would be to enforce the responsibility of all persons publicly pretending to the possession of any kind of supernatural power. It would tend to cool the faith of even the most benighted dupes to see their favorite seer cutting a foolish figure before a judge who simply wanted to know what it really was for which he charged money. In the Canadian cases both operators, when they got into court, showed a great disposition to minimize their claims to any power of foretelling events by palmistry or otherwise, and so it would be in every similar case. It is one thing to deal with a gullible maiden who wants to know the color of her future husband's hair, and quite another to converse with the officers of the law.

"Most of the frauds which have any continued success owe it, in part at least, to an undue faith in the personal integrity of the practitioner. It seems a rude as well as an unkind thing to suppose that So-and-so, whose demeanor is so modest and frank and simple, whose sentiments are so elevated, whose whole personality seems calculated to inspire confidence, is really an outrageous deceiver. . . . Yet time and again the engaging individual has been proved to be an impostor, and the miracle has fallen to the ground."

And these impostors operate in other fields than those of psychology. There are a good many recent cases of successful imposture in the most practical applications of the physical sciences, and these illustrate the same laws. To quote again:

"One of the most remarkable cases of the kind is furnished by the history of the Keeley motor, the absolutely fraudulent character of which has lately been brought to light. Keeley professed to transcend all the known laws of physics and mechanics, and he talked a jargon which all acknowledged to be unintelligible, but the unintelligibility of which was ascribed by his devotees to the fact that he was really working outside of known laws, and could not be expected to translate his ideas into the language of everyday science. In this way what was really an adjunct to the imposture he was practising was counted as a proof of the truth of his ideas and the reality of his work. Yet now we know that the whole business was a matter of hidden tubes and wires and pulleys and double axles, one concealed within the other, with a water motor hidden under the floor. . . . But Keeley was so honest a man, so devoted to his profound researches, so true a type of the indomitable experimenter, that it was impossible for his friends and admirers to doubt him, even when he spoke of 'the sympathetic negative attraction of the triune polar stream.'

"The lesson of it all is—investigate! *investigate!* INVESTIGATE! The more honest a man is, the more he will court investigation. It is to the credit of humanity perhaps that so much reliance is placed upon estimates of personal character in these extraordinary cases; but where belief is demanded for anything that is absolutely beyond comprehension, character should be put out of court altogether, and the one question should be, What are the facts?"

THE BAD LANGUAGE OF BIRDS.

JUDGING from what the poets tell us, we should regard the notes of birds as expressing chiefly joy or the tender emotions. But this is not all; every one has heard birds scold, and Mr. Charles A. Witchell tells us, in *The Scientific American Supplement*, that they swear—"using bad language," he calls it. He has made a study of the notes that birds use in anger, a branch of bird-lore that he believes to be quite new and untried. Says Mr. Witchell:

"Judging by what one hears of the utterances of animals generally, it would seem that many of the notes of birds are interpreted too poetically by observers. In the case of many animals, the facial expression is capable of sufficient variation to clearly prove the character of the sounds by which it is accompanied. When a dog or cat snarls, for instance, we know that the sound is intended to express hatred and a threat of attack. The lowing of a cow or of a calf, the bleating of a kid, the snorting of a horse and its whinnying, can hardly be misunderstood.

"But the meanings of the cries of birds are less obvious. The cooing of a dove or the warbling of a fluent singer may seem to be as expressive as any note of the quadrupeds just mentioned; but when attention is given to the actions which accompany the cries of birds, an observer finds that some very pleasant sounds are incidental to very unkind behavior. In a few cases the combativeness of a bird is fairly well suggested by its cry—as occurs in the common fowl, whose 'crow' is as defiant as a bugle blast. The shriek of the woodland jay, also, is very expressive. These sounds, however, do not represent the greatest passion. We must listen to birds actually engaged in combat in order to hear the expression of their utmost hate—their worst language; and listening thus, we often make the discovery that the sound accompanying an attempt at murder is closely like (sometimes apparently identical with) sounds which seem to be joyous song.

"The little brown wren mounts the top of the hedge and sings a sprightly song. The notes seem to be the spontaneous outpouring of joy. Twenty yards farther along the hedge another wren mounts to the topmost twig, perks his tail, and utters a similar lively tune. Number one flies a little way toward number two, and sings again. Here, then, is a pleasing sylvan duetto! But soon the wrens are fighting furiously, tumbling over and over each other at the bottom of the hedge, while at intervals snatches of the same little ditty are heard. They sing, in the intervals of fighting, what seemed a song of peace and love. In view of what the birds are doing, it may be surmised that their language at this moment is very bad indeed."

The robin likewise, Mr. Witchell tells us, uses his ordinary song for purposes of profanity, altho he slightly sharpens it in pitch. The hedge sparrow "twitters in a subdued tone" when fighting, and the nightingale is quite silent. Other birds have a peculiar cry that is unlike their ordinary note, while still others give their full song. Says the author:

"In many species, therefore, we can not easily distinguish the tone of love from that of hate, unless we also consider the contemporaneous behavior of the birds. And even then we may easily err; for when a melodious singer is perched in a tree, or poised on the wing, we can not tell whether his notes are addressed to his mate or to his enemy. Unfortunately, it is not only among birds that the same tone is employed toward both of these objects!

"So far, I have not met with any one who is paying attention to this branch of bird-song; yet it is a really important one, with a basis of fact to indicate the lines of investigation to be followed."

In concluding Mr. Witchell advises observers who are inter-

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ested in birds to follow up his investigations, promising them that they will find the work a fascinating one.

SUBMARINE MINE EXPLOSIONS.

AS will be remembered, many of the mines that were planted in defense of our ports during the recent war were removed at its close by exploding them in position, it being considered dangerous in many cases to raise the shells and extract the dynamite. The accompanying illustrations, taken from *The Engineering News*, February 23, are from photographs by Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, United States army, of mines thus exploded in Baltimore harbor under his direction. *The Engineering News* adds the following detailed explanation:

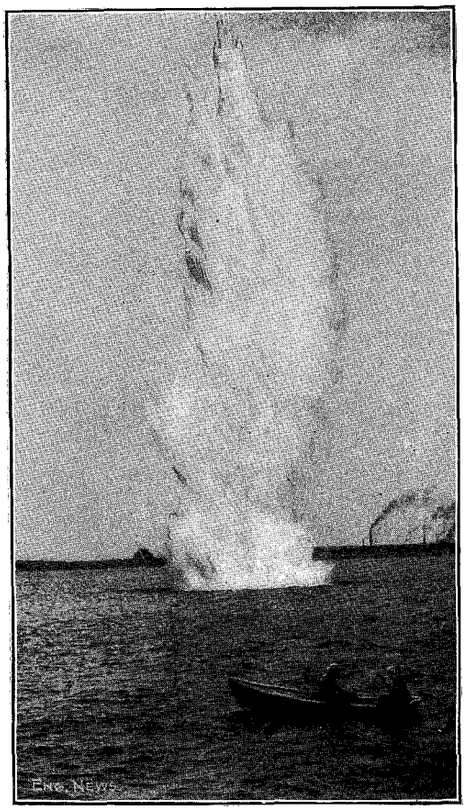

FIG. 1.—View of Explosion of Submarine Mine Containing 225 pounds of Dynamite. (Depth of mine below surface, 20 ft.; height of top of column above surface, 300 ft.; camera, 500 ft. distant.)

By courtesy of *The Engineering News*.

"Fig. 1 shows the result of exploding a mine of the mushroom type loaded with 225 pounds of 70-per-cent. dynamite. This dynamite was not of the best possible quality, but as it was necessary to get the mines planted without delay, it was deemed sufficiently good for the purpose. The photograph was taken with the camera 500 feet distant. A column of water rose to a height of 300 feet, much discolored with the mud of the bottom. The mine was located at a depth below the water surface of about 20 feet and some 6 feet above the bottom. The view shows the appearance of the column of water when it had reached about the highest point to which it rose. The opposite condition or the appearance of the column of water at the beginning of its ascent is shown by Fig. 2. In this view the bulging up of the mass of nearly solid water is clearly shown by its darker color. Fig. 3 shows the simultaneous explosion of a group of three mines, each containing 225 pounds of dynamite. The columns of water in this case rose almost as high as that shown by Fig. 1, but they appear much smaller owing to the camera being 1,000 feet, instead of 500 feet, distant. Altogether the three illustrations give a very satisfactory idea of the power and aspect in action of the submarine defenses which were hidden under the waters of our great harbors during the period of actual hostilities last year."

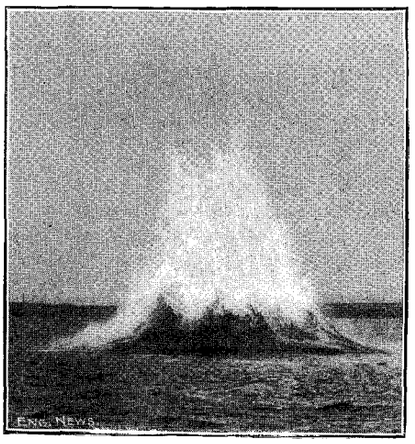

FIG. 2.—View Showing Start of Column of Water in a Submarine Mine Explosion.

By courtesy of *The Engineering News*.

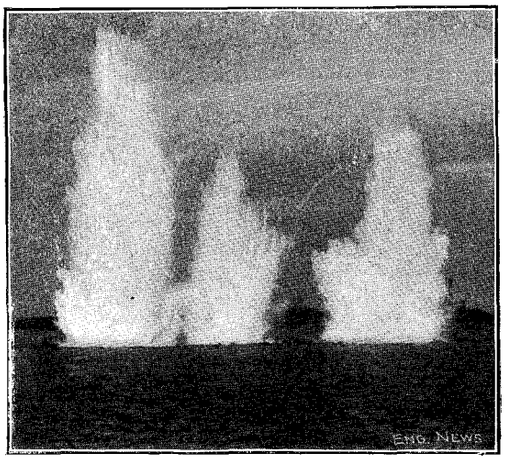

FIG. 3.—Simultaneous Explosion of Group of Three Submarine Mines in Line, each containing 225 pounds of Dynamite. (Depth of mine below surface, 20 ft.; camera, 1,000 ft. distant.)

By courtesy of *The Engineering News*.

ELECTRICITY AND PLANT GROWTH.

FROM time to time we have noted in these columns various experiments on the effect of electricity upon the growth of plants. These facts and others have been gathered into compact form by Dr. George S. Hull in a little treatise on "Electro-Horticulture" (New York, 1898). Dr. Hull notes that the branch of science to which he gives this name antedates Franklin's kite by several years, it having been found by von Maimbray, of Edinburgh, in 1746 that the growth of myrtle-trees was stimulated by the passage of a current into the surrounding soil. In 1783 Bertholon devoted an entire work to "Electricity in Plants," and about the same time Gardini, of Turin, and Leclerc proved that plants screened from the action of atmospheric electricity are injuriously affected. Other experimenters, however, reported adverse results, and investigation was dropped until about ten years ago, when it was taken up again, with results already described in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Dr. Hull treats in successive chapters of the application of atmospheric electricity to the roots of plants and to the surrounding soil, of the similar application of currents from batteries, and of the effect of the electric light upon vegetation. That the general effect is beneficial he has no doubt. How does this action take place? Dr. Hull says:

"In considering the action of atmospheric electricity upon vegetation, we have to deal with a stimulus which exists in abundance. Plants grow most vigorously where it is most abundant and with greatest rapidity in the early morning, when the dew is most plentiful upon them, making them better conductors. Its most important action upon the stalks of plants is that of increasing their circulation of sap.

"Discharges of electricity in the air, especially during thunderstorms, cause some union between the oxygen and nitrogen in the vicinity of the discharges, forming oxids of nitrogen, which, being soluble in water, are carried to the roots of plants and absorbed by them directly.

"Electricity passed through the soil by earth-batteries, the geomagnitifer, or other means, has some action upon its chemical constituents. . . . Currents of electricity may break up the more

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complex compounds in the soil into simpler ones, upon which the roots of plants may feed. . . . Others think that in some manner, under the electric influence, nitrogen from the air combines with some other substances in the soil, making compounds which are readily absorbed by roots of plants. A recent experimenter claims that the particles of electrified earth are set into molecular vibration, thus loosening the earth."

It is also probable that electricity has a stimulating influence on the bacteria that adhere to the roots of certain plants and convert the atmospheric nitrogen into soluble nitrates for them to feed upon. That electricity is especially stimulating to micro-organisms, there is plenty of evidence to show. In conclusion, Dr. Hull gives us what he calls a "glimpse of an electric farm of the future," in which the discoveries that he has described will be combined with results of investigations yet to come, for the benefit of scientific agriculture.

RAIN BELOW THE FREEZING-POINT.

WE recently noticed a theory of ice-storms that supposes the drops of rain, before they strike the earth, to be below the ordinary freezing-point, and to be in the peculiar unstable liquid state known to physicists as "superfusion," where the least disturbance will cause instant solidification of the mass. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 21), M. E. Durand-Gréville notices this theory and remarks that superfusion, contrary to general opinion, even among men of science, is not a rare phenomenon, but is extremely common in nature. He says:

"In fact, the upper region of the clouds is very often, indeed generally, at a temperature below the freezing-point; in summer, because the summits of cumulus clouds, carried to a great height by powerful ascending currents, are usually above the isothermal surface of zero [Centigrade]; in winter, because this isothermal surface descends very low in the atmosphere and often reaches even the level of the earth. We may assert as an almost absolute rule that snow, hail, and adherent ice arise from drops of water in superfusion, and that summer showers are almost always, if not always, of melted hail; even that winter rains are very often snow melted by the high temperature of the lower layers of the air. I would not wish to assert that this rule is absolute; there may be and certainly should be cases, especially where floating dust is concerned, when the water vapor contained in the supersaturated air at a temperature above the freezing-point condenses in fine drops that join together into larger ones during their fall through the cloud, but this case is very rare and the most exceptional.

"How does it happen that not one treatise on meteorology has done justice to this subject of superfusion? The reason is, doubtless, that the old explanation of rain was near enough to the truth not to be severely questioned. A good monograph on superfusion is now necessary. Who will make up his mind to undertake the work?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Poisons We Breathe.—Dr. John Hartley asserts in *The Lancet*, London, that "close" rooms and lack of ventilation are responsible for much more illness than we realize. The trouble, he says, is not rightly understood; we need, not to let a little air in without removing the poisonous products of respiration, but to expel these thoroughly. Says Dr. Hartley (to quote from an abstract of his article made for *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, March): "It was long ago pointed out that certain constituents of expired air are intensely powerful nerve poisons. These considerations should surely make us look on rebreathed air and sewer gas, not as mere carriers of accidental poisons, such as influenza and pneumonia and the like, but as *poisons per se*, and I wish to be allowed to record a few very imperfect observations made by myself during some years past chiefly on the subject of rebreathed air, with certain inferences which I think tend, however feebly and imperfectly, to show that the poisons we expire have *per se* very definite effects on tissue metabolism and need not a mere perfunctory admixture with fresh air but very large and very continuous dilution before they are rendered innocuous." After relating a number of personal experiences that seem to him to establish his point, Dr. Hartley goes on: "It is to me difficult to resist the impression that an overdose of waste products, whether of one's own or other people's, must generally interfere with the metabolism of nerve tissue. Women as they grow older are apt to live much indoors. I believe the fat, flabby, paunchy woman, whether purple or pale, with feeble, irritable heart and 'inadequate' kidneys, is usually the victim of rebreathed air. A 'close' room will infallibly give me an abdominal distention and borborygmi within half an hour, and I am inclined to think the purity of the air breathed by the dyspeptic quite as important as his regimen or his teeth. It must, I think, sooner or later be recognized that many of the increasing ills which it has been the fashion to charge on the 'hurry and brain fag' incidental to a high state of civilization and a large population are in reality due to the greater contamination of the air we breathe by the waste products of that population, and that toxins excreted by the lungs will in time take high rank among these as both potent and insidious. If this should come to pass, the present ideas anent ventilation must be abandoned as utterly futile, and the need will be felt, not of letting a little air in, but of letting waste products out."

THE STEAM TURBINE IN MARINE ENGINEERING.

IN a series of articles on "The Outlook in Marine Engineering," contributed to *Cassier's Magazine* by Commodore George W. Melville, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy, the author speaks as follows of the use of the steam-turbine in the propulsion of boats. It will be remembered that the *Turbinia*, an English vessel, attained phenomenal speed year before last by the use of a steam-driven turbine instead of the ordinary to-and-fro moving engine. This led to assertions that the old form of engine was doomed, and to predictions that it would ultimately be replaced in all cases by the turbine. Commodore Melville evidently does not share this belief, and he thinks that even in the case of the *Turbinia* her great speed may have been due to other causes. He says:

"The remarkable performance of the *Turbinia* in 1897 attracted great attention to the possibilities of the substitution of the steam turbine for the ordinary type of engine. There can be no doubt of the remarkable speed made by the *Turbinia*, to which attention has already been called; but the question as to whether the result was due to the steam turbine is by no means settled. A paper read by the Hon. C. A. Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine, has been published generally in the technical press, and from an examination of the data given by him it would appear that the really phenomenal part of the machinery of that vessel is the boiler rather than the turbine.

"According to his figures, 1,576 horse-power, requiring 25,000 pounds of steam, were obtained from a boiler with only 1,100 square feet of heating surface, which gives 0.7 square foot of heating surface per horse-power, and 22.7 pounds of steam per square foot of heating surface. These are absolutely unique results in boiler practise. Nothing was said about the air pressure carried, but it must have been very high. It is also to be noticed that the amount of cooling surface, 4,200 square feet, was as abnormally large in proportion to the horse-power as the heating surface was abnormally small. The rotational speed—2,100 revolutions per minute—was very much higher than anything ever attempted with an engine of the horse-power which would have been necessary to drive the boat, and this, of course, tended to a reduction of weight, but the larger condenser would act the other way; and if an analysis is made of the portions of an ordinary engine which would be replaced by the turbine, it will be seen that the reduction of weight due to the use of the turbine alone is not necessarily very great. The truth is, so little is known about the subject that we must for the present remain in an attitude of expectation. Meanwhile, the performance of the 35-knot boats which Mr. Parsons is building will be awaited with great interest,

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and probably fuller data will be obtainable after they have been tried."

Later in the same article we find the author's belief summed up in the following paragraph:

"The fact that the steam turbine has been a highly efficient machine for a number of years, and yet has not had any effect in displacing the steam-engine on shore (where it is free from some of the disadvantages which inhere in its use for marine purposes) would indicate that it is not likely to displace it on shipboard."

The Length of Human Life.—"According to M. I. Holl Schooling, of Brussels," says *Cosmos* (February 18), "there is an old rule for finding the length of a man's life if the present age lies between 12 and 86 years. This is the rule: Subtract the present age from 86, and divide the remainder by 2; the result will give the number of years you have yet to live. This old rule was discovered by the mathematician De Moivre, who emigrated to England from France in 1865 and became a member of the Royal Society. The curves given by M. Schooling are interesting to examine. A first diagram shows the chance that every man has of living one year longer than his present age. At birth, this chance is 5 to 1; at five years, 119 to 1; at ten, 512 to 1; at fifteen, 347; at twenty, 207; at twenty-five, 156; at thirty, 120; at thirty-five, 97; at forty, 78, etc. M. Schooling affirms from his calculations that of 1,000 individuals of 60 years 599 will live to be 70, 120 to 80 years, and 17 to be 90; while of 1,000 nonagenarians, 4 will reach their hundredth year. We may add that for men of 65, the average expectation of life is 10⅓ years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Air-Renewers.—"Quite recently," says a writer in *La Science Française* (February 17), "an inventor has made a great mystery of substance that possesses the property of giving off oxygen and absorbing carbonic-acid gas, and has proposed to use this precious material to renew the air of submarine boats. This substance is known to all chemists. It is sodium peroxid, which in contact with water gives off oxygen and yields soda, which combines with carbonic acid.

"Besides, such air-renewers are very numerous. M. d'Arsonval has suggested the use of liquid air; and as early as 1620 a regenerative liquid, called quintessence of air, is mentioned in the description of a submarine boat built at London in 1620 by Van Drebbel, in which the air was maintained in respirable condition by the use of this secret preparation. Nowadays flasks of compressed oxygen give excellent results in the confined air of the submarine boats experimented on in different navies. The circulation of the air through soda or lime also enables us to get rid very easily of the carbonic gas.

"One kilogram [2.2 pounds] of the peroxid gives off 150 liters [quarts] of oxygen when it is simply mixed with water.

"As a maximum of 800 liters of oxygen is needed for the consumption of one man every twenty-four hours, the lungs of a submarine navigator will require about 5 kilograms [11 pounds] of peroxid in a day.

"The inventor of this more or less practical application of an 'air-renewing mineral' is a Swiss, who does not give out the name of the substance that he uses. And there has not been found at the Navy Department, which is experimenting with his process, the merest student of chemistry, who would tell them that the substance is nothing more nor less than a well-known product manufactured in England on a large scale.

"It is strange that foreign ideas are taken up so eagerly when French inventions are rejected almost without examination by official commissions, military and civil."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Combustibles that are Ignited by Water.—As water is the substance generally used to extinguish fires, compounds that give off inflammable gas in contact with water become very dangerous when stored in considerable quantities in a burning building, since they render the very agent used to quench the flames a means of increasing their fury. Such a substance is the calcium carbid now largely used for the production of acetylene gas. Every one who has used it in a bicycle lamp knows that even in very small quantities it gives off, when moistened with a few drops of water, gas in sufficient volume to make a large and bright flame. It may easily be imagined what a few barrels of it would do under the influence of a spouting hose. Our city fire departments are waking up to the realization of this new danger. In New York strict rules have been adopted regarding the sale and use of the carbid. To quote from *The Engineering and Mining Journal*: "According to the new rules, all calcium carbid in transit through the city and on storage must be enclosed in hermetically-sealed iron receptacles, and plainly marked 'Calcium carbid; dangerous if not kept dry.' No single package must exceed 100 pounds. As to the sale of the carbid, not more than 20 pounds either in bulk or in cartridges can be stored or kept in any building used for dwelling or mercantile purposes, and this amount can only be kept on a permit obtained from the Fire Department. This permit will provide that all quantities in excess of 2 pounds shall be in tight metal packages, and kept elevated at least 6 inches from the floor, in a fire-proof safe located above the street grade. The manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, or use of liquefied acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of New York. Provisions are made for the storage of calcium carbid in sealed receptacles, in quantities not exceeding 100 pounds, in isolated buildings of fire-proof construction, and the storage must be with a permit from the Fire Department, and the entire quantity stored not exceeding 500 pounds in the aggregate."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

Nature says that a prize of 1,000 marks is offered by the Economic Society of Mohrungen, near Königsberg, for the best work on the relations of electricity to living organisms. "The work must discuss either fundamentally new phenomena in plant or animal electricity, or, from the point of view of physics, discuss the sources of organic electricity, or its significance for life in general or for certain functions."

"AN effort is being made," says *Nature*, "to introduce into this country [England] the Nodon-Bretonneau method for seasoning wood by means of electricity. Upon this system the timber to be seasoned is placed in a large tank and immersed, all but an inch or two, in a solution containing 10 per cent. of borax, 5 of resin, and 0.75 of carbonate of soda. The lead plate upon which it rests is connected to the positive pole of a dynamo, and the negative pole being attached to a similar plate arranged on its upper surface so as to give good electrical contact, the circuit is completed through the wood. Under the influence of the current the sap appears to rise to the surface of the bath, while the aseptic borax and resin solution takes its place in the pores of the wood. This part of the process requires from five to eight hours for its completion, and then the wood is removed and dried either by artificial or natural means. In the latter case a fortnight's exposure in summer weather is said to render it as well-seasoned as storage in the usual way for five years."

SPEAKING of the reported formation of a "paper-trust" in America, *Industries and Iron*, London, says: "It is very questionable whether English paper manufacturers are deserving of even the small alleviation of their circumstances forecasted by the 'trust' referred to. For years they have clung desperately behind the car of progress, to speak metaphor, and even now refuse to believe they are not the best manufacturers of paper in the world. The fact, notwithstanding, is, that when the Americans first introduced highly glazed paper for book printing the English makers first scoffed at it, and then tried to imitate it. They have been trying to do so ever since, but, so far as we can gather, with little success, since there is not a natural glazed paper produced in this country that can compare with the ordinary American staple. In a similar way, too, English paper-makers ridiculed the mere idea of cheap American news paper being imported into this country and sold at a profit. We should hesitate to attempt to estimate the number of important daily papers now being wholly or partially printed on American news paper; but that there is now a steady market in both American printing and news paper here is an unquestionable fact."

A NATURAL DRY-DOCK.—"This dock," we are told by *The Engineering News*, "is located on the Maine shore of the St. Croix River between Calais and Passamaquoddy Bay. A small stream which had cut a sufficiently wide channel through the river bank and down to about the level of low tide furnished a satisfactory beginning of a dry-dock sufficient to accommodate the shipping that would naturally utilize it. The rise and fall of the tide is 25 feet at this point. A distance back from the river a substantial stone wall was laid across the bed of the stream and extended into the banks. At the center, the top of this wall was built about on the bed level of the stream, but at the sides it was extended above the highest tides. Sills were laid in the opening and ordinary outward opening lock-gates put in place. A valve-controlled pipe laid in the center wall in the stream's bed carried off the water intercepted by the low center wall, and the sills and a ditch above the level of high tide carried off the usual small amount of water coming down the brook. The docked vessel rests on a few timbers embedded in the dock. The operation of this dock is simple. The vessel is hauled in at high tide and is held in position on the keel-blocks while the tide is receding. The vessel is kept upright by shores from the banks. As soon as the tide has lowered sufficiently the gates are closed and the dock is kept dry until the repairs are completed. The process of undocking is easy; the gates simply being opened and allowing the incoming tide to float the vessel. Several years of operation has demonstrated the success of the dock."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MORE ABOUT "AMERICANISM."

IT is rumored that Pope Leo XIII.'s letter to Cardinal Gibbons, on the subject of "Americanism" (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 11) would not have been formally promulgated but for the scheming of certain forces in the Roman Catholic church which are actively hostile to the heads of the church in America. These hostile forces are found more especially, it is said, among the Jesuits and Dominicans. Archbishop Ireland, the most conspicuous exponent of Catholic Americanism, has written a letter to the Pope in which he states that now that His Holiness has shed light on the situation, misunderstanding will cease, and goes on to say:

"With all the energy of my soul I repudiate all the opinions the apostolic letter repudiates and condemns, those false and dangerous opinions whereto, as His Holiness in brief says, certain people give the name of Americanisms.

"I repudiate and condemn them categorically, like His Holiness, with all the more promptitude and joy, inasmuch as my Catholic faith and my comprehension of the teachings and practises of the church have never permitted me to entertain such extravagancies.

"The whole episcopate of the United States, in their own name and in the name of their flocks, are ready to repudiate and condemn them. We can not but be indignant that such wrong is done us, our bishops, our faithful, and our nation as to designate by the name of Americanism such errors and extravagancies.

"Most Holy Father, they are enemies of the church in America and false interpreters of the faith who imagine there exists, or who desire to establish in the United States, a church differing a single iota from the holy universal church, recognized by other nations as the only church Rome itself recognizes or can recognize as the infallible guardian of the revelation of Jesus Christ."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (March 4) comments on the Pope's letter as follows:

"It must be disappointing to the refractaires and retrogressionists, as it contains none of the thunders of the Vatican which they fondly hoped for and confidently predicted. Its tone is that of the father solicitous for the peace, union, and welfare of his children, and goes straight to the heart and conscience. It is a calm, kindly, authoritative voice, heard above the noise and wrangling of angry disputants, and it will be heeded. It clears the atmosphere, gives to the word Americanism a definite meaning, and points out in what sense the term is the symbol of legitimate opinion and in what sense it is not. It often happens that a clear definition or distinction removes the cause of contention, or reveals the fact that there was no cause. Before the letter appeared there was scarcely anything in the whole criminal calendar of heresy and schism that 'Americanism' was not made to stand for, especially by French monarchical doctrinaires. Americanism, in the mind of the American Catholic liberal, stood for American political conditions, customs, and laws in contrast with the conditions, customs, and laws of European nations. It was the symbol of a political, not a theological attitude. And as such the Holy Father has declared that 'there is no reason to take exception to the name.' . . . . . .

"As to the attitude of the letter in reference to Father Hecker, it is to be noted that the Pope refers to 'The Life of Father Hecker' 'especially as interpreted and translated in a foreign language.' Judging from the errors noted and condemned by the Pope, there is no doubt that the French translation of his life has greatly misrepresented the teaching of Father Hecker. We have room for but one instance. In that part of the Holy Father's letter where he treats of divine guidance, he says:

"'Coming now to speak of the conclusions which have been deduced from the above opinions, and for them, we readily believe there was no thought of wrong or guile, yet the things themselves certainly merit some degree of suspicion. First, all external guidance is set aside for those souls who are striving after Christian perfection as being superfluous, or indeed, not useful in any sense—the contention being that the Holy Spirit pours richer and more abundant graces than formerly upon the souls of the faithful, so that, without human intervention, He teaches and guides them by some hidden instinct of His own.'

"It is clear from this that the French translation referred to by the Pope represents Father Hecker as advocating attention and obedience to the internal voice of the Holy Spirit rather than attention and obedience to the external voice of the church of Christ—the error of the quietists. The Pope notes this and refutes it. But a reference to Father Hecker's original writings shows that he taught the very opposite of the error attributed to him by the French translation; or, perhaps, more correctly, we should say, attributed to him by the critics of the French translation. In those writings he urged in strong, clear, and unmistakable language the very doctrine the Holy Father insists upon. . . . . .

"We knew Father Hecker somewhat intimately, and we know that to him the voice of the church was the voice of God. Were he living to-day he would be the first to repudiate and condemn the doctrines circulated in France, rightly or wrongly, under his name, now that they have been condemned by the head of the church."

All this is very different from the view of the Hecker controversy taken by Abbé Victor Charbonnel, who writes on "Americanism versus Roman Catholicism" in *The Outlook* (New York, March 11). From the Abbé Charbonnel's article it appears that a something called "Americanism," and supposed to be an outcome of Father Hecker's teachings, is a very active principle at work in the body of Roman Catholicism in France, where it is arousing much bitter antagonism. He quotes Abbé Klein on the subject to this effect:

"Does no one see that the clearest result of all these maneuvers against 'Americanism' will be to furnish a pretext for the easy objections of Protestantism and stop the progress of conversion to Catholicism now going on in all the Saxon world? Is it not enough that we lost the East in the ninth century by the schism of Phocius, and half the West in the sixteenth through Protestantism, and in the last two centuries the half of what was left us among Latin nations through unbelief and indifference? After having tried in this country [France] to make people believe that the progress of science and civilization is incompatible with Catholicism, are we going to undertake the mad task of making men in other countries believe that it will never be able to harmonize with the free genius of a race controlling half the globe?"

Abbé Charbonnel, who not long ago separated himself from the church of Rome, goes on to say:

"Now, this is just what *will* happen. In this way the most redoubtable future will be prepared for the Catholic church. The Abbé Klein and the defenders of 'Americanism' will entrench themselves, advisedly, in their promises of obedience and fidelity, and will spread those active ideas that will awaken personal independence and the free vitality of conscience. So much the better! We shall only have to watch their work accomplish itself. Meanwhile, irrepressible Jesuitism will rise up against them, and, by its denunciations, inform the modern world that the church intends to accept none of these new ideas, but instead to preserve all her traditions of authority, oppressive government, and intolerance intact. This will make men with strong and free consciences and an inner life leave it. Let things therefore take their course.

"This means separation from the Roman Catholic church? Yes. The logic of 'Americanism' must lead to this conclusion. For nothing is more contrary to Catholic principles than 'Americanism.' Let there be a schism! If these are no longer the times when schisms are made by the mass of a nation, then individuals will be schismatics and break with the Catholic church. It is inevitable."

The Sacred Heart Review (Roman Catholic, Boston) expresses the following opinion:

"It may be that the 'Americanism' in doctrine against which he [the Pope] warns us can be found only in the life of a priest whom we have all honored and loved, or rather, as the Holy Father himself says, in that life 'as interpreted and translated in a foreign language.' The writer of that life we also know and esteem, and we believe he will be the first among us and the most ardent to disown that 'Americanism' which must be as much a stranger to him as to the rest of us. 'Americanism' in social, political, and governmental concerns we profess, advocate, and admire within certain limits, but 'Americanism' in religion—we will have none of it.

"We believe Pius IX. used to be credited with saying that he

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was Pope nowhere as much as in the United States. Be it ever so. We allow no government to dictate to us in matters of conscience. The Vicar of Christ is the only supreme earthly authority we recognize in religious affairs. We submit, we shall always submit, with God's help, to that voice because it is the voice of Peter, the voice of the church, the voice of Christ."

The Congregationalist (Boston) sees in the letter simply another phase of the old controversy between the liberal and the ultramontane wings of the Roman church. It says:

"Called forth by the writings of Fathers Hecker and Elliott of the Paulists, an American order of priests, numbering chiefly those who have formerly been Protestants, the letter really is a decision respecting a controversy in which the Jesuits on the one side and men like Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and Monsignor Keane on the other are the disputants; and while the point at issue in this case is chiefly one of methods as to how Protestants and unbelievers are to be best won to Rome, the larger issue is whether the 'black pope' or the 'white pope' shall rule at Rome, whether the reactionary or the progressive forces within the church as a whole, and especially in the United States, are to rule. Judging by comparatively recent developments at the Catholic University in Washington and the tenor of this letter, the reactionaries have won a partial victory."

Some idea of Father Hecker's teachings may be gathered from the following extract from his diary:

"I do not think that the principal characteristic of our fathers and of our life should be poverty or obedience or any other special and secondary virtue, or even a cardinal virtue, but zeal for apostolic works. A Paulist is to emphasize individuality, that is, to make individual liberty an essential element in every judgment that touches the life and welfare of the community and that of its members. Those who emphasize the community element are inclined to look upon this as a dangerous and impracticable experiment. Individuality is an integral and conspicuous element in the life of the Paulist."

In his introduction to "The Life of Father Hecker," Archbishop Ireland wrote:

"Each century calls for its type of Christian perfection. At one time it was martyrdom; at another it was the humility of the cloister. To-day we need the Christian gentleman and the Christian citizen. An honest ballot and social decorum among Catholics will do more for God's glory and the salvation of souls than midnight flagellations and Compostellan pilgrimages."

Bible Versions which the Philippines will Need.—Rev. Dr. B. Pick, Ph.D., D.D., calls the attention of the Bible societies to the fact that with the opening of the Philippines will come the need for Bible translations into as many as ten different languages, which he enumerates as follows (*The Independent*, March 2):

"(*a*) *Calamian*, spoken by 5,000 inhabitants of the Calamianes group, north of Palawan.

"(*b*) *Hanag*, claimed to be used by 60,000 people, in the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela (in the island of Luzon) and in the Batanco group, between Luzon and Formosa.

"(*c*) *Zambal*, spoken by about 75,000 in the province of Zambales, northwest of the island of Luzon.

"(*d*) *Pampango*, spoken by about 200,000 in Pampanga, north of Manila.

"(*e*) *Pangasinan*, spoken by about 300,000 people, in the province of Pangasinan, on the northwest of the island of Luzon. Into this language, the first of the languages of the Philippines, the New Testament has been translated by the Dominican Friar Alonso Lallave, and the Gospels and the Acts, together with one of John's epistles, were published in 1887 by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"(*f*) *Vicol*, or *Bicol*, is spoken by about 325,000 throughout the southern portion of Luzon.

"(*g*) *Ilocan* is used by about 360,000, along the northwest coast of the island of Luzon.

"(*h*) *Cebuan*, spoken by about 500,000 in the island of Cebu, and in a part of Negros. In the latter island there is also an aboriginal dialect called *Panayan*, but it is greatly giving way to the Cebuan.

"(*i*) *Tagalog*, spoken by 1,500,000, is the predominant language of the Philippines, and is the chief language of Manila.

"(*j*) *Visayan*, spoken by about 2,000,000, and is common to most of the central portion of the archipelago."

Portions of the Scriptures have already been translated into several of these dialects, and grammars have been prepared for the study of most of them.

NAPOLEON'S RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

FROM St. Helena another voice has been heard, and its message concerning the great exile is as interesting as anything yet published from that barren rock. The youngest and perhaps the noblest member of the party that went with Napoleon to St. Helena was General Gourgand. This young French nobleman deliberately sacrificed his fortune, his family, and his career to help console his fallen master in exile. He it was who advised Napoleon to accept the hospitality of the English, and, after the Emperor had taken the advice and learned that he must live in exile, Gourgand determined to do all he could, by his companionship, to alleviate his master's suffering. At St. Helena he shared with Las Casas the position of Napoleon's secretary. It was not known until within a few months since that Gourgand had left any record of what transpired at St. Helena. His memoirs have now been found and published in Paris and London. They go over much of the ground already covered by Las Casas, Montholon, and others.

Napoleon in the last months of his life talked often on the subject of religion. Gourgand reports the following curious conversation of Napoleon on this subject. Napoleon said:

"Monge, Berthollet, and Laplace are true atheists. I believe that man was produced by the atmosphere of the earth warmed by the sun and combined with the electric fluids. What are animals—a cow, for example—if not organic matter? Well, when one reflects that we have constitutions very similar, are we not authorized to think that man is only matter better organized and in an almost perfect state? Perhaps some day beings will be born whose matter will be even more perfect.

"Where is the soul of a child, of a lunatic? The soul follows the physique; it grows in the child; it withers in the old man. If it is immortal, it must have existed before us. Is it deprived of memory? On the other hand, explain thought. See, at this moment while I am speaking to you, I carry myself back to the Tuileries. I see it. I see Paris. It was in this way that I formerly explained sentiments.

"I imagine the hand reproaching the eye for lying when the latter affirmed that it saw for miles. The hand objected, 'I can see only a distance of four feet. How can you see a distance of a league?' In the same way presentiments are the eyes of the soul. Nevertheless, the idea of God is the simplest of all. Who made all this? There is a veil which we can not raise. It is beyond the perfection of our soul and our understanding. It is the superior order. The most simple idea is to worship the sun which fecundates all things. I repeat, that I think man is a product of the atmosphere warmed by the sun, and that at the end of a certain time this faculty of production ceased. Do the soldiers believe in God? They see the dead fall so quickly around them.

"I have often had discussions with the Bishop of Nantes. Where do animals go after their death? He told me that they also have individual souls and go to certain limbo. He agreed with all I thought about the good of the clergy, but he believed in Jesus and always spoke as one of the faithful. Cardinal Casalle and the Pope also believed in Jesus."

Gourgand cited the cases of Newton and Pascal. The Emperor responded, "Yes, but it is said they believed what they did not think."

He continued:

"Doubtless religion might purify and soften manners. All the

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religions since Jupiter preached morality. I should believe in a religion if it was extant from the commencement of the world. But when I see Socrates, Plato, Moses, Mohammed, I no longer believe. All that was invented by man."

The Emperor agreed that the Catholic religion was better than the Anglican: "The mob does not understand what it sings at vespers. It sees only the spectacle. One must not seek to shed too much light on such things."

Montholon here suggested that it would be a good thing to have a preacher here—a chapel—"that would amuse us."

Gourgand interrupted him. "It is blasphemy to hope that that would amuse us." But Montholon still insisted that they should have brought along a preacher.

"I had other things to think of," replied the Emperor impatiently.

THE UNREST IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

JUDGING by the amount of space devoted by the English press, from *The Quarterly Review* down to the daily paper, to the present controversy in the Church of England (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 13 and 27, 1898), there is no more absorbing question before the English people to-day. Yet the present so-called crisis is by no means a new one. Not only the popular protest against extreme "ritualistic" practises and alleged Romeward tendencies in the church, but even the companion question of disestablishment, was alive at least fifty years ago. But the matter to-day has been brought more acutely before the public by the riotous nature of Mr. Kensit's proceedings and by the vehemence of Sir William Harcourt's letters to *The Times*. Of late Mr. Harcourt's chief attack has been directed against the bishops, whom he accuses of neglecting to exercise their authority to check unlawful ritualist practises among their clergy. The Archbishop of Canterbury has said: "We are not indifferent to the present state of things, and certainly not indifferent to the rights claimed by the laity of the church to have services which are regulated for them by the church's law." And again: "I know very well that in the end we are in the hands of the great body of the laity." According to the Bishop of London, the bishops are very glad to have their hands strengthened by the declaration of the good sense of the community, certain extravagances having been allowed to go on without interference because, until the community asserted itself against these extravagances, if was not worth the trouble to interfere with them. The situation is further complicated, however, by the extreme reluctance, on the part of those practising them, to relinquish these "extravagances," some of the clergy even preferring the alternative of disestablishment.

A DANGEROUS POSITION.

ARCHBISHOP (to Ritualist): "For heaven's sake, stop that nonsense or you'll have the whole thing down. It's cracking already."
RITUALIST: "I don't care!"
—*The Westminster Gazette, London.*

Mr. George W. E. Russell, "belonging to no ecclesiastical party, but having points of contact with several," contributes to *The Nineteenth Century* a plea for disestablishment. Mr. Russell cites the case of the Church of Ireland, and calls attention to the fact that the "free Episcopal church of the United States is one of the most vigorous, most orthodox, and best-organized parts of Christendom." He says:

"I address myself, of course, to opponents as well as friends; but I hope that I may begin by assuming a certain amount of common ground. All my readers will agree in repudiating the old-fashioned doctrine, derived, I think, from Mrs. Markham and the other historians of our youth, that the Church of England was created and endowed by Henry VIII. at a period of time vaguely known as 'the Reformation.' From Mrs. Markham we may appeal to Professor Freeman, who thus described the birth and growth of the church in this country:

"'The conversion of England took place gradually when there was no such thing as an English nation capable of a national act. The land was still cut up into small kingdoms, and Kent had been Christian for some generations at a time when Sussex still remained heathen.'

"And again:

"'The churches of Canterbury and Rochester undoubtedly held lands while men in Sussex still worshiped Woden.'

"Establishment was a gradual process. The church grew up with our national life, and the present Archbishop of Canterbury is the direct descendant of Augustine and Cranmer. In the sixteenth century some changes, admittedly of great importance, whether for good or for evil, were made in the church's doctrine and practise. But these no more affect its continuous life and claims than the fact that the House of Howard was formerly Whig and is now Tory affects the continuity of the dukedom of Norfolk and the ownership of Arundel Castle.

"But tho we can not lay our finger on a particular year and say, 'This year the church was established,' still it may be fairly said that the legal privilege and prescription of the church of England reached their height about the beginning of this century; and I shall not be wrong, perhaps, in taking 1818 as the high-water mark, for that year was the year in which Parliament voted a million sterling to the building and endowment of churches in populous places. It was the last great act of endowment. If I may take that year as representing the high-water mark of prescription and privilege, it is interesting to see how soon the process of disestablishment began. . . . The church's impatience of the state's control may be said to date from the Oxford movement of 1833. . . . This movement was, in one of its most important aspects, an attempt to recall men's minds to the conception of the Church of England as a spiritual society, holding its essential constitution direct from Christ, and only accidentally allied with the secular state. . . . In 1867 Bishop Wilberforce wrote: 'I am often tempted to believe that the days of our establishment are numbered and few.' . . . In 1868 the abolition of compulsory church-rates gave a fresh impetus to disestablishment. Even Dr. Vaughan, the least excitable of men, published a sermon anticipating it. The great act of 1869, by organizing the Irish church as a free church, with a self-governing constitution of its own, set English churchmen seriously thinking on the possible advantages of such a system. . . . In the issue of the present controversy establishment is deeply involved. If a Parliament, rightly including Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics, lays its profane hands on the eucharistic faith and worship of the church, or upon the ministry of reconciliation, the demand for disestablishment will be heard in such a volume of voices as will shake the Episcopal bench with unwonted tremors."

Mr. Russell concludes with the statement that the testimony of the free churches of Ireland, Australia, and the United States is all in favor of disestablishment.

The Edinburgh *Review* declares in favor of the establishment. It says:

"In the present day it is certain that no church can retain the

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character of being truly 'national' unless it comprises within its limits very various tendencies of religious thought. Accordingly, the wisest and the best friends of the Church of England in recent years have labored in the cause of comprehension, and have endeavored to lay stress rather upon the importance of what all Christians hold in common, and upon the objects at which all Christians profess to aim, than upon the causes that divide them. The Church of England compares well with other churches in its freedom, as a whole, from narrow denominationalism, a spirit from which, no doubt, many of her clergy and members are not exempt, but which, owing in great measure to her connection with the state, has never been allowed for long to dominate the church of the nation. Still the national church has bounds, and the clergy owe it to the church and the state to keep within them. . . . What stands in the way of disestablishment is the national character of the church. It is strange that friends of the state church should not see that in endeavoring to escape from the authority of Parliament, and of the courts of law, and from secular interference generally, they are working in the cause of voluntaryism. Canon Scott Holland, we regret to see, has a very hearty dislike to Christian 'undenominationalism.' Let him beware lest a narrow denominationalism does not undermine the strong position which the church holds in the affections of the people, due largely to the breadth of its principles and the influence which laymen have brought to bear upon it through its connection with the state. At present the Church of England, taken as a whole, is probably the least denominational church in Christendom. Would it remain so long were the Irish-church system to take the place of the state connection? . . . We believe the general desire of the English lay world is to uphold in church and state the system which has existed since the Reformation."

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS AGAIN.

THE Lower House of Congress recently passed the bill making appropriations for the Indian schools, entirely eliminating anything for sectarian schools, that is, the schools taught under the auspices of denominations, but heretofore supported in part by the Government. Later the Senate committee inserted a provision in the bill allowing the Catholic schools the amount they received last year, namely, twenty per cent. of their former allowance.

Early in December Cardinal Gibbons, in behalf of himself and the archbishops of the Catholic church in America, submitted a petition to Congress asking that the question of the contract-school system be reopened, and that Congress again go over the subject of Indian education. The petition set forth at length the history of the Indian-school question and the legislation applying to it, up to the recent provisions in appropriation bills looking to the gradual discontinuance of government aid to sectarian schools. The petition asked that a congressional inquiry be made in place of the departmental inquiries, in order that the merits and defects of contract schools and government schools may be shown and "not kept as a secret of state concealed in the files of any department or office."

This proposed action has been strongly opposed by the Protestant papers generally and by many of the Protestant missionary societies. The latter signed and presented to Congress a counter petition, in which they said among other things:

"We respectfully request Congress to adhere to the following announced policy, appearing in two recent appropriation bills, concerning appropriations both for Indian education and for charities in the District of Columbia:

"'And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school.

"'And it is hereby declared that the policy of the Government of the United States to make no appropriation of money or property for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church or religious denomination, or any institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control; and it is hereby enacted that from and after the 30th day of June, 1898, no money appropriated for charitable purposes in the District of Columbia shall be paid to any church or religious denomination, or to an institution or society which is under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.'"

In an editorial on the subject, *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) says:

"We had hoped that the question of national appropriations for sectarian use had been forever disposed of, and that, with the expiration of the five-year agreement with the Roman Catholic church, there would be no further occasion to fight this un-American and peril-laden abuse. But the Roman hierarchy is insatiable. So long as a possibility remains of procuring money from the public chest it is on the alert, and we fear it will take a constitutional amendment—which, by the way, we should heartily favor—to put an end once for all to its hopes and its machinations."

The Congregationalist (Boston) thus refers to the petition of the missionary societies:

"No Senator or Congressman who is well informed will doubt for a moment that this protest voices the conviction of most of his Protestant constituents. It would never have been presented, and the broad vital issue which it raises would never have been resurrected for discussion in Congress, in pulpits, and in press if the Roman Catholic hierarchy, led by Cardinal Gibbons, had not petitioned Congress to continue appropriations to Catholic schools among the Indians. The Senate on the 13th, before this Protestant protest was presented to it, inserted an amendment in the Indian appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make appropriations to denominational schools during the fiscal year 1900. As we understand this, it is a distinct concession to the Roman Catholic demands and should be defeated. Eternal vigilance is the price of justice in this matter, as in all others where the Roman establishment is concerned. Given five years to adjust themselves to the new policy, they now clamor for more favors and legislation that will discriminate in their favor. Give them an inch, they always take an ell."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IT is asserted that property owned by religious corporations in Cincinnati, but not used for church purposes, has escaped taxation to the extent of $200,000 during the past five years. An effort is to be made to collect it.

A WRITER in *The American Hebrew* complains that Dr. Felix Adler, as the apostle of ethical culture, is more Christian than Hebrew. The heroes of the old faith are not mentioned, "while the Madonna and the Babe are wreathed with evergreen, and songs of praise taught the children."

COMPARATIVELY few appeals for money should be heard from our pulpits, says *The Watchman* (Baptist). "There is a better way of organizing the missionary and benevolent activities of a church. While people should be taught to give, it is not wise to address a begging appeal to a man every time he enters a church door."

CHICAGO will have the honor of sending the first Episcopal minister to Puerto Rico. Bishop McLaren has appointed Rev. George B. Platt, of Chicago diocese, to that island. He will leave for the West Indies to take up his new duties about March 1, and will work under the personal instruction of Bishop McLaren and establish missions and schools in all large settlements on the island.

"I WROTE a sermon once," says Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) in an interview in *The Christian Commonwealth*, "on 'The Loneliness of Christ.' When I had finished it, I remembered that I had once read a sermon of Robertson on the subject. I took it down and reread it, only to discover that my own was a rehash of all he had said, and to put it in the fire. I have very few books of sermons—Newton, Robertson, and Andrewes, for devotional purposes—but none of them interferes with me as F. W. Robertson does. And you can't keep quoting. Nothing annoys or distracts a congregation more thoroughly."

MARTIN WEST, writing in *The Church Gazette* some time ago, said some interesting things concerning the clergy as novelists. As a publisher, Mr. West has had opportunity to collect data. According to his statement, most of the manuscripts received from clergymen are novels, and sometimes startling at that:

"I remember one case. The author had a reputation for exact orthodoxy, and he has and is to my knowledge a cleric of extreme propriety of life. To my surprise his lucubration advocated not bigamy, nor polygamy, but trigamy, and he argued his case with a lucidity and power that astonished me. Possibly on account of their position the problem of the sexes specially appeals to clerical novel writers, and they are apt to treat it with a plainness very useful to the scientist, but at which publishers shudder."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

THE Anglo-American Commission appointed to settle the disputes between Canada and the United States has been adjourned until August. Its deliberations so far have not led to practical results, but the Britons are still hopeful. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"It has already been unofficially rumored that the Bering-Sea question had been adjusted on a basis of buying out Canadian interests; and it is so much to the mutual interest of both peoples that the fishery regulations applying to the Great Lakes and the sea coasts should be uniform that it is natural to assume that there, too, agreement has been arrived at. Reciprocity in regard to tariffs is obviously a matter of give-and-take. . . . It is not surprising that the commissioners, who had their instructions at the outset, should have arrived at a point where they can go no further without a reference to their respective governments. That is all that the adjournment means."

HE WANTS BUT LITTLE.

WILFRIDA LAURIER: "Will you write in my autograph album, Uncle Sam?"

UNCLE SAM: "I will gladly do so, madam, if you will give me the hull of your property in exchange for my signature."

—*The Telegram, Toronto.*

The London *Speaker* regards the news of the adjournment as "very unpleasant." *The Westminster Gazette* scents the danger of a reaction against the Anglo-Saxon sentiment. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The death of Mr. Dingley, the accident to Lord Herschell, the absence of Mr. Foster, the absorbing political duties of Mr. Payne, the desirability of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's return to the meeting of the Canadian Parliament—all these things have perhaps been adverse to the immediate decision of a complicated question. But it is equally beyond question that at the first opportunity offered to the Americans for meeting us half-way, at a time when the mutual friendliness of the two nations has been loudly emphasized on every public occasion, they have been unable to discard those keen habits of business and close bargaining which have before now interfered with a cordial understanding upon wider lines."

The Saturday Review, London, says:

"Already the cautious attitude of *The Saturday Review* is being justified. Even the people who censured our aloofness are bound to admit that the tide of sentimentality setting eastward from America to the British Isles is on the ebb. . . . Changeableness is the one certain thing in American politics; and it is this element of fickleness which makes their entry into European politics so portentous. . . . By and by we may understand this better than we do now. When Lord Salisbury declared that the advent of America into European politics would not make for peace, his forecast had a deep significance for ourselves which was set aside by the sentimentalism of the hour. After this hour has passed—as pass it will—we shall remember and know."

The London *Outlook* thinks the suggestion that American arbiters should delineate the Alaskan boundary is unreasonable. "To prejudge the whole arbitration in this way," it says, "would be preposterous, and especially as, in this case, it seems to mean placing the inlets to the gold region in the hands of a power with whom possession means tariff preferences and exclusion for the rest of the world." The press of Continental Europe think that, on the whole, Great Britain has shown greater willingness to make concessions than the United States. "But," says the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, "now that it is a question of fairness in give and take, we will hear less of that famous Anglo-Saxon brotherhood." The Canadian papers certainly express their dissatisfaction without reserve. "The difficulty of making treaties with the United States would seem to be greater than with any other country," says *The Monetary Times*, Toronto. The Toronto *Telegram* is rather pleased that nothing has been accomplished. It says: "All the advantages which a treaty might promise to Canada would be dearly purchased by the forfeiture of any part of this country's commercial and industrial freedom." The Toronto *World* would rather have a protective tariff than a treaty. It says:

"We import from the United States about eighty million dollars' worth of goods a year. Instead of spending his time uselessly at Washington Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be at Ottawa devising a policy to compel the Americans to manufacture the bigger part of these imports in Canada, instead of in the United States. By the adoption of a vigorous protective policy Canada can reduce this excessive bill of imports from the United States by fully 50 per cent. If the Government had sense enough to duplicate the United States tariff for Canada, American firms would be tumbling over one another to get a location in this country."

The Week believes that "negotiations will be resumed when the momentary irritation felt in Canada has passed off." The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* thinks "the trust-ridden American newspapers are getting the best education they ever had in sound tariff principles." Patriotic Canadian writers put aside all reserve and tell England that Canada will no longer humble herself. In

A ST. VALENTINE'S DAY FAILURE.

CUPID LAURIER (brokenheartedly): "I've tried—my best to—to touch—their hearts—but I've—I've missed—every shot."—*The World, Toronto.*

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an article by R. E. Kingsford in *The Canadian Magazine* the following passages are found:

"We see you Englishmen caressing the Americans, flattering them, submitting to them. . . . They are not your kin. They are aliens. . . . We know these people better than you do. So long as England owns a foot of land in North America or one islet in the West Indies, so long will the United States be hostile. A straight answer is wanted to a straight question. Do you value your American possessions so little that if they go over to the United States you will not regret it? We see a strong tendency in that direction."

Saturday Night says:

"In demanding the terms which the United States insisted upon, they proved that they were not diplomatists, but footpads. Their terms were the terms of highwaymen, and no honest Canadian will read their demands without his face reddening with shame. We have been negotiating with these people as if they had some reminiscences of honesty left in them. The best people we could send to them were forced to listen for month after month to these iniquitous demands, these things which in their own politics, if proposed by themselves in their own affairs, would be considered so shameless that no man could remain in public life after whispering them to his constituents. . . . . .

"Canadians do not need to be taught the lesson of the grasping, self-assertive, and protective selfishness of the United States. It is to be hoped that Great Britain has learned it. Canadians know that they can secure all the pressing trade advantages which they desired by legislation. . . . It can not be said that we are offering reprisals if we copy their statutes. It can not be said that we are quietly submitting to indignities if we insist that their terms with us shall be our terms with them."

The French-Canadian papers on the whole express the same relief at the fact that the negotiations have, for the time being at least, come to an end. The *Minerve*, Montreal, says:

"Our export to the United States is insignificant compared with that to Europe, especially to Great Britain. This proves that we can do without the markets of the United States. Nor should we forget that the two countries export pretty much the same articles, and are rivals in the British market. Moreover, we have articles of which our neighbors are in want, and others of which they will be in want presently, wood pulp and mining produce for instance. Let us guard our riches and compel the foreigner to manufacture in our country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN SPAIN, FRANCE, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE end of the nineteenth century is not marked with important political changes alone; the balance of economic power is also shifting. In Spain, trade and industry are in such a low condition that matters could hardly be worse. France has not lost actually, but business remains stationary in that country, and Great Britain, tho her exports are still overwhelmingly superior to those of any other country, is steadily being overhauled by other nations. The *Epoca*, Madrid, declares that Spain produces only half as much as during the latter part of the eighteenth century. But the Spaniards blame no one but themselves for their decadence, and many writers outside of Spain believe that her regeneration is not far off. The *Zukunft*, Berlin, says:

"The defeat of Austria on the Bohemian battle-fields marked the birth of a new Austria, and something similar may happen in Spain. Her Catholicism has nothing to do with the matter. Belgium is Catholic, yet energetic and prosperous. What Spain needs, tho, is a dictator who will relieve her of her constitutionalism. Like Mexico, she would restore her credit, had she a strong ruler, one who will force her party politicians to work."

"Let us turn from the West," says the *Epoca*, "to affairs nearer home. We have lost the remnant of our once unrivaled colonial empire, and no regrets will bring it back. But our influence will remain in Spanish-America, and we can only strengthen it if we lay aside the sword and take up tools."

French business men think it necessary to exhort their countrymen in a similar manner. During the December meeting of the Société d'Economie Politique de Paris, some of its members expressed themselves to the following effect:

M. JACQUES SIEGFRIED: We must imitate the Swiss and the Germans, who do business abroad through men who know the language of the different countries and the habits of the people. What we need is schools in which such men are trained.

M. DOUMER: Altho German trade has increased much faster in the far East than British trade, the English need not worry. It is the French who are the real losers. We assumed the rôle of the vanquished in 1870, and we seem to be unable to arouse ourselves. The state can do little for us. Protectionism rather hurts us, as it causes us to be careless.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU: Protective tariffs must not be so high as to relieve us from the necessity of competition with energetic foreigners.

M. NEYMARK: It is a little premature to speak of French decadence. But France certainly has stood still, and that is bad enough. We must have greater confidence in our own strength, and expect less of the state.

But the most dissatisfied with their economic prospects are the people who still almost monopolize shipping and still control the lion's share of the world's trade. Great Britain for some years not only has stood still, but her trade is actually declining. *The Saturday Review*, London, declares that Great Britain is exporting foreign securities to a large extent, *i.e.*, she is beginning to live on her capital. *The Consular Journal*, London, speaking of the "deluge of board of trade literature" published in answer to the questions of "journalistic Moses," says:

"Our exports in 1897 were nearly £15,000,000 less than in 1891. But this is not all. We see that during the six years of falling exports our imports have risen $16,750,000, which in itself is a most serious factor. Some experts—or experts so-called—make a different and quite commendable showing by lumping the totals of exports and imports together, and saying that our aggregate foreign trade is so much. This is the falsest and stupidest economy conceivable, yet it finds many adherents. The point is not what our total commerce with other nations represents, but what we export—otherwise sell—to those foreign nations, and we find that our exports are on the six years a declining quantity. There's the rub!"

The Newcastle *Chronicle* points out that agriculture is scarcely in a better way in England than are trade and industry. But if journalistic energy can arouse them the people of England will give their competitors a hot race in the next century. Most papers agree that the Merchandise Marks act was a serious mistake, as it only advertised goods "Made in Germany" as such, and led the purchaser, who had thought them English, to purchase direct from the manufacturer. Moreover, the marks "Made in America," "Made in Austria," "Made in Belgium," etc., are now equally formidable. "What is wanted is not protection or government bolstering-up, but self-reliance and an awakening to the importance of the latest commercial and scientific methods," says the above-named paper.

As to the cause of the decline of British trade, opinions differ widely. *The St. James's Gazette* and a few other papers chiefly blame the British workman, whom it depicts as wanting in energy and industry. It says:

"We agree with those who hold that the shirking of work acts as an even greater handicap on British industry than the increase of wages or the shortening of hours. If it were the rule in our workshops that each man should do as much work as he could, instead of as little, there would soon be a marvelous increase in bulk and cheapening in price of the output. Experienced employers go so far as to say that when good and honest work is insured the question of wages falls entirely into the background."

Other papers are inclined to think that the Briton's belief in

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the superiority of everything British over everything foreign, and which induces the English grocer to label a fine French cabbage as "genuine English," and a poor English one as "French," has something to do with the matter. The London *Outlook* quotes from the Toronto *Telegram* to show the extent to which this deception is carried on, as follows:

"I asked a friend, a wholesale butcher who deals in Canadian meat (writes our London correspondent), if he knew a butcher over Lambeth way—mentioning the name of my family butcher. 'Oh! yes, very well indeed. He is one of my best customers.'

"'Does he buy much Canadian beef?' I asked.

"'Why,' said my friend, 'he sells almost nothing else. I just had a small bill against him made out for my collector who calls his way.'

"I induced my wholesale friend to allow me to present the account for payment. I called, and before presenting the account directed my butcher to procure for me a sirloin of Canadian beef.

"'All right, sir; I'll have to order it, as you know I keep only English.'

"'Well,' I replied, 'before you order it I have a small bill to collect from you,' and I presented the Smithfield butcher's bill. My butcher has not now to order Canadian beef especially for me; he keeps a full stock—ribs, roasts, and rounds—always on hand, as formerly."

But the majority of English papers believe that the educational system is at fault. The wealthy English aristocracy and the Church-of-England clergy regard the "three R's" sufficient for the working-classes. On the Continent, especially in Germany, the idea has long since been abandoned that educated workmen are more dangerous to the state than ignorant ones, and Bismarck even invented the term "divine discontent of the masses." Deprived of the advantages of education, the British artisan falls behind his foreign competitor. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"The illiteracy, if we may use the term, of masters and men alike in the improved technic of their crafts is alarming. In technical as in other education, we talk much and do little. It is a hard truth to accept, yet truth it is, that the commercial and industrial prestige of England is suffering eclipse. Commercial men are fond of attributing this falling-off solely to the action of trade-unions. It is true, undeniably true, that rash and unstatesmanlike conduct on the part of trade-unionists has on occasion been seriously detrimental to English trade. Opposition to mechanical improvements, an opposition which arises out of ignorance, and the choice of occasions for strikes peculiarly dangerous to English trade in its relation to foreign competitors, are the worst features of trade-union action. But at most it is but an incident in commercial history. It is not in any sense a cause of decline, and it is mere self-delusion for English traders to persuade themselves that it is."

The Morning Post, London, discovers that German commercial men did not learn English because they despised their own language, but because they wished to control the English market. The paper expresses itself to the following effect in the course of a long article:

It is no secret that our schools are not the best, and that our youth do not even learn the little that is required of them. The pupil who is not a "prize-winner" in an English school is the veriest dunce. But there is no help for it. Our young men must pay more attention to business and give less heed to sport unless we are to lose in the race with other nations. If the German soldiers know more than ours, they will be victorious. If the German merchant and manufacturer understands his business better than ours, he will be more successful. It is simply a matter of superior intelligence and knowledge.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN THE PHILIPPINES: "———! I will have to pay a loaf for my biscuit!"
—*Barcelona Comica.*

FRANCE'S CHANGE OF PRESIDENTS.

NO great changes have taken place in France as a result of the death of President Faure and the election of M. Loubet. The new President is, if possible, even more adverse to expressing a political opinion than the old. Both must be reckoned among self-made men, Faure having begun life a tanner's apprentice. It has become customary for the French President, like the British sovereign, to reign rather than to rule, and the late M. Faure did not endeavor to break through this unwritten law.

The *Siècle*, Paris, says:

"We welcomed M. Faure's election. Unfortunately, he was not equal to his task. He dreamed of tinsel and ribbons, and regarded his position as merely representative. He took sides against truth and justice and allied himself with Mercier, Zurlinden, and Chanoine in the Dreyfus case. He has dishonored not only himself, but France, and his term will remain as a blot in our history."

The *Temps* says:

"He remains in our memory as a good man and a good citizen. We may be told that these are qualities which fit a man only partially for the position of head of the state. But in a restless, zealous democracy, full of conflicting interests, these qualities are not without value."

On the whole, the French papers agree that President Faure did little harm if he did not much good. This is also, in the main, the opinion outside France. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, is pleased because Faure did nothing to disturb the peace of Europe. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, thinks his weakness has changed France into an oligarchy of military type. "There is no longer," it says, "a French republic, except in name." *The Daily Chronicle*, London, says:

"The late President of the republic was a Frenchman of a type always congenial to the British people. He came from a famous French city with which we have intimate relations of commerce. He knew our language and our institutions. He sprang from the class which in England has produced statesmen like Cobden and Bright, a class remarkable in France for industry, for probity, and for public spirit. But while he shared some English tastes, notably the love of outdoor sport, he was a Frenchman of the Frenchmen. The household of the Elysée is famous for the graceful simplicity in which the French nation excels. M. Faure imparted to it something of the traditional courtliness of monarchical rule."

M. Faure's successor, who, prior to his election to the Presidency, was speaker of the Senate, is outwardly a very different man. The *Gaulois*, Paris, which is perhaps a little inclined to exaggerate owing to its monarchical tendencies, says:

"M. Loubet did not wear his sabots at the Luxembourg, but he shoved his feet into felt slippers when he came home, and he wore them at meals. His wife, who 'hails from' Moubelimar, a little town between Lyons and Marseilles, is a good cook. *He* smokes a pipe, and spits on the floor; *she* speaks with the Southern accent. M. Loubet's receptions will be very democratic."

"It does not matter," says the *Figaro*, "simplicity is republican. Who cares, for instance, what kind of coat President McKinley wears?" Of more importance it is whether Loubet will hold his own against the enemies of the republic. He is credited with a firm determination to see that justice is done in the Dreyfus case, and he is therefore unpopular with the army. On the whole, it may be said that M. Loubet's term begins at a time when the President of the republic is practically powerless.

The St. James's Gazette, London, says:

"We are aware of no reason—or shadow of reason—for supposing that M. Loubet will display a degree of vigor calling for his expulsion. He was a Minister for a few months before the Panama scandals reached a head, and retired in time. Since then he has, like Mr. Gilbert's House of Lords, 'done nothing in par-

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ticular and done it very well.' Therefore he has been rewarded by the well-padded seat of president of the senate, and by promotion to the Presidency of the republic as a good, safe, respectable man who will display none of your airs or inconvenient brilliancy. . . . What, then, has changed except the figurehead?"

The Paris correspondent of the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* declares that the danger of an immediate revolution was very much exaggerated. The conflict between Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards, between Republicans and monarchical revolutionists, between the Parliament and the army, continues, but the opponents of the present form of government were too much taken by surprise to attempt a *coup d'état* when President Faure died.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT HAPPENED IN SAMOA.

PARTICULARS about the Samoan muddle are gradually being made known. The undisputed facts in the case, as set forth in correspondence to German, American, and English press agencies, may be briefly stated as follows:

Mataafa, the most popular chief in the Samoan Islands, became immediately the choice of the people as Malietoa's successor, when the Germans released him from his banishment. Had Malietoa lived, a rebellion in favor of Mataafa would most likely have taken place. As it is, Mataafa was elected with a majority variously stated between 70 and 95 per cent. of the entire vote. Chambers, the chief justice, was, however, against him, favoring Tanu, who is also the choice of the Protestant missionaries.

Judge Chambers tried to obtain the signature of the Mataafa chiefs to a document in which they declared themselves willing to abide by his decision; but to this the Mataafa men would not agree, as they regarded him as biased. Their distrust increased when the chief justice granted the Tanu men permission to employ counsel, which permission he is said to have refused to the Mataafa party.

Years ago, when a number of German sailors had been killed and wounded by Mataafa's men, Germany wished to add a clause to the Berlin Treaty by which Mataafa's election should be forever prohibited. The American and British delegates refused on the grounds that Samoa must retain autonomy. The German representatives have therefore declared repeatedly that they would not oppose Mataafa's election, but Justice Chambers declared the election void because of the objections made by Germany at the time of the negotiations in Berlin.

The Mataafa men defeated the Tanu men during the conflict which followed. Justice Chambers fled on board the British cruiser *Porpoise*, and a provisional government was appointed by the consuls of the three powers and the captains of the British and German cruisers. Dr. Raffel, president of the Municipal Council, was appointed executive officer. Captain Sturdee then withdrew the men he had landed for the protection of the English missionaries, and Dr. Raffel sent a guard instead.

A few days later, the British and American representatives endeavored to place Justice Chambers once more in power, threatening to bombard the town. Dr. Raffel thought the provisional government should be respected, but the captain of the *Falke* advised him to let the Americans and British do as they pleased. The door of the court-house was then forced open, Justice Chambers declared the court in session, immediately closed it, and returned on board the British cruiser. The contention of the Germans is that, in accordance with the Berlin Treaty, no force should be used against the Samoans, and that the threat to do so is illegal.

The friendship between American and British citizens manifested itself in many ways. Judge Chambers's house flies the British and American flags; the German flag he has refused to hoist, altho Germany is a treaty power, and the German cruiser would protect a building flying its flag. Captain Strudee issued the following proclamation:

"ON BOARD H.M.S. PORPOISE.
"APIA, January 7, 1899.

"The supreme court, now under protection of the United States and Great Britain, *vide* proclamation December 22, having been illegally closed by the provisional government, and the orders of the chief justice posted at the court-house torn down by armed troops of the government, the chief justice, supported by the United States consul-general and Her Britannic Majesty's consul, under the protection of the armed forces of H.M.S. *Porpoise*, will hold a court to-day at noon. If resistance is met, which it is hoped will not be, fire will be opened to support the rights of these two great powers. In view of the possibilities, British and American subjects are therefore requested to take shelter on board the *Porpoise*, if they so desire.

"I am, etc., F. C. D. STRUDEE,
"Commander, Senior Officer N. E. Division."

Mr. L. W. Osborne, the American consul, issued an address from which we quote as follows:

"To American Citizens in Samoa:—Living so many thousands of miles away from our native land, the opportunity rarely comes when we can serve our country and preserve its honor. . . . An insult to the supreme court and to the chief justice should be the same to every American as if the insult was given to our Supreme Court at Washington and to the chief justice of the United States. There is not a nation on earth would dare to insult the Supreme Court of the United States. Every man in America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Lakes, would fly to arms if such a thing was done. Think calmly and act like patriots. Stand by the flag!"

Judge Chambers wrote to the captain of the *Porpoise* as follows:

"If the officers and men of the *Porpoise* are a sample of Her Majesty's navy, I would at once become a convert to the principle of Anglo-Saxon alliance from the baser motive of policy, but seeing, as we have, more especially since these troubles began, that behind the sea power of her ships there is a still stronger moral power that exerts itself ever toward the world's uplift, whether in defense of a few overpowered and persecuted South Sea Islanders or in sympathy with the great American people in the spread of free government, we are fixed in our faith that English-American alliance is but another expression of human freedom, universal prosperity, and ultimate political millennium throughout the world. I beg that you will let me say on behalf of my family and self that in a thousand ways you and your officers all have made this good old ship a home never to be forgotten by us, and when the horrors, which we have been compelled to witness, with all dishonor to others differently employed from you, when truth and justice are once more vindicated, and peace reigns over these beautiful islands, all because the stanch ship *Porpoise* and her 'true blue' officers and men were here to redeem the dear old country's pledges, then may all on board, as certainly we shall, revert to these as some of the proudest days in our lives."

Samoan correspondents of Australasian papers agree that the Germans have shown their chief characteristic to be want of courage, which they cloaked in the excuse that there was nothing to fight about. One correspondent to the Auckland, New Zealand, *News*, is disgusted because the German cruiser did not land men to support Mataafa. Another thinks interference with the provisional government should have been resented as an insult to Germany. Another regards as proof of German incapacity in colonial affairs the fact that the Germans were content with such protection as the Mataafa men afforded them, instead taking refuge on board the war-ships. Judge Chambers's belief that the friendship of the United States and Great Britain makes for peace, justice, humanity, and civilization is highly indorsed. The *Argus*, Melbourne, says:

"The only solution of the difficulty lies in an immediate annexation of the islands by Great Britain. The natives are almost unanimously in favor of it, and it is ardently desired by the British and American residents."

No proclamations or manifestoes were issued by the Germans.

The St. James's Gazette, London, in a comment on the massacre of the wounded and women at Omdurman, points out that it is impossible in some cases to spread civilization without the use of force. The natives of many colonies now ruled by England are progressive to-day, but they would have remained in a state of lethargy had they been allowed to follow the dictates of their own will.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BISMARCK ON HIS OWN LIFE AND WORK.

THE "reflections and reminiscences" of Bismarck, written and dictated by himself after his retirement from office, comprise more than an ordinary biography. They furnish a commentary and interpretation of the most decisive events of the second half of the century, and reveal the principles and motives which guided the great German empire-builder. Bismarck writes with characteristic candor and frankness. He conceals nothing and sets down nothing in malice. His policy accorded with his convictions, and he sets forth both with absolute indifference to adverse opinions. He discusses every domestic and foreign problem with which he had to deal, but he nowhere stops to express general doctrines on government and society. He knew what statesmen of liberal views thought of him, and he states it calmly as a fact worthy of notice, but as having no other significance.

In 1855 Bismarck visited Paris. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert came also, and at a state ball Bismarck was presented to them. He gives the following account of the matter:

"The prince, handsome and cool in his black uniform, conversed with me courteously, but in his manner there was a kind of malevolent curiosity, from which I concluded that my anti-occidental influence upon the [Prussian] King was not unknown to him. In accordance with the mode of thought peculiar to him, he sought for the motives of my conduct not where they really lay—that is, in the anxiety to keep my country independent of foreign influences, influences which found a fertile soil in our narrow-minded reverence for England and our fear of France, and in the desire to hold ourselves aloof from a war which we should not have carried on in our own interests, but in dependence upon Austrian and English policy. In the eyes of the prince I was a reactionary party man who took up sides for Russia in order to further an absolutist and 'junker' policy. . . . At that ball at Versailles Queen Victoria spoke to me in German. She gave me the impression of beholding in me a noteworthy but unsympathetic personality."

Bismarck states his political principles in the chapter on "dynasties and stocks," as follows:

"In order that German patriotism should be active and effective, it needs, as a rule, the middle term of dependence on a dynasty; independent of a dynasty it rarely comes to the rising point, tho in theory it daily does so in Parliament, in the press, in public-meeting; in practise the German needs either attachment to a dynasty or the goad of anger hurrying him into action.

"The preponderance of dynastic attachment, and the use of a dynasty as the indispensable cement to hold together a definite portion of the nation calling itself by the name of the dynasty, are a specific peculiarity of the German empire. The particular nationalities which among us have shaped themselves on the bases of dynastic family and possession include in most cases heterogeneous elements, whose cohesion rests neither on identity of stock nor on similarity of historical development, but exclusively on the fact of some (in most cases questionable) acquisition by the dynasty—whether by the right of the strong, or hereditary succession by affinity, or compact of inheritance, or by some reversionary grant obtained from the imperial court as the price of a vote."

Bismarck "had need of a monarchical institution for my [his] earthly well-being," as he puts it, but he admitted that he had no guaranty that his conviction would be universally inherited, "and this not because royalists would give out, but because kings might." He could not answer for it that for want of a king the next generation might not be republican.

His principles in foreign relations and in the treatment of other powers he enunciates in a long letter written in 1857, wherein he argued for a more friendly disposition on the part of Prussia toward Louis Napoleon, in spite of his title of usurper. He says:

"France counts for me, without regard to the person at its head for the time being, merely as a piece, tho an unavoidable one, in the game of political chess—a game in which I am called upon to serve only my own king and my own country. I can not justify, either in myself or in others, sympathies and antipathies with regard to foreign powers and persons taking precedence over my sense of duty in the foreign service of my country; such an idea contains the embryo of disloyalty to the ruler or to the country which we serve. . . . . .

"So far as concerns foreign countries, I have throughout my life had a sympathy for England only and her inhabitants; and I am, in certain hours, not yet free from it. But the people there will not let us love them, and as soon as it were proved to me that it was in the interest of a sound and well-thought-out Prussian policy, I would, with the same satisfaction, see our troops fire on French, Russians, English, or Austrians."

Bismarck regarded his diplomacy in the Danish question as his master-stroke. But he states plainly that in a council held immediately after the death of Frederick VII. he advised the taking of the duchies of Sleswick-Holstein by Prussia. He reminded the King that every one of his immediate ancestors had won an increment of territory for the state, and he encouraged him to do likewise. This was too strong for the King, and Bismarck complacently says that he was surprised his advice did not appear in the protocol, and asked the reason for its suppression. He adds: "His Majesty seems to have imagined that I had spoken under the Bacchic influences of a good *déjeuner*, and would be glad to hear no more of it. I insisted, however, upon the words being put in, and they were. While I was speaking the Crown Prince raised his hands to heaven as if he doubted my sanity; my colleagues remained silent."

There is much in the autobiography about the present and future of the European alliances and combinations. Bismarck realized the weakness of the Triple Alliance and urges Germany to prepare for a new alinement. He writes at length about this, but his exposition may be condensed and summarized as follows:

The Triple Alliance was a strategic position which was politic, feasible, and necessary at the time it was formed. But international policy is a fluid element, and on a change of atmosphere that which has solidified reverts again to its original condition. Austria is no longer to be confidently depended on. Vienna may prefer the friendship of Russia, especially in the event of France again becoming Catholic and monarchical. Between France and Austria there is a natural attraction, and now that Italian rivalry is no longer to be feared, politicians may attempt another coalition against Germany. An anti-Prussian coalition like that of the Seven Years' War would expose Germany's national existence to just as grave a peril, and if victorious would be far more disastrous. Austria may ask Germany to help her in her designs in the Balkan and the East, but it is no part of Germany's policy to expend blood and treasure in helping an ally to realize purposes not essential to the stability of Europe. Austria may turn to Russia in that case and reach a compromise with her in the East. The policy of Vienna may therefore disrupt the Triple Alliance, and Germany should cultivate the friendship of Russia.

As to Russia, what is likely to be her future policy? She will soon be "through" with her preparations and ready for war. She will not attack Germany, because such a war, even if successful, would bring Russia no advantages. Nor will Russia attack Austria at once. But she will demand of Turkey the key to the Russian house, or to the Black sea, in the form of control of the Bosporus, and will offer in return a protectorate as against England and other powers. The Sultan will be disposed to consent, no longer having the support of Europe. Should he refuse, Russia will fall upon him and overrun the Bosporus by land and sea. Russia must have learned the futility of a philanthropic policy in the East, and the policy of emancipating the Slav nationalities from Turkish rule has no special fascination for her. Hence she will limit herself to the "less fantastical progress which can be attained by the weight of regiments and cannons." Her first object, then, must be to close the Black Sea and secure the key from the Sultan by love, money, or violence. Should Germany set her face against this? No. If Russia shall succeed, no power will move till France makes her position known. Germany would not be injured by Russia's gravitation to the South; her interests might even be advanced by it. She can gain Russia's good will by making it understood that she would not interfere.

The second volume closes with some personal reminiscences of William I. and Frederick III. A third volume, to be published, will deal with the events which followed Bismarck's retirement.

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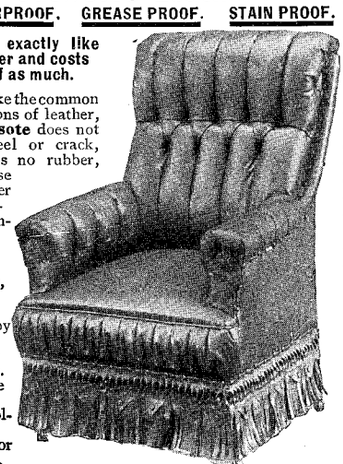

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Alfred Palmer, a civil engineer, writes to the London *Daily Mail* as follows:

"I venture to predict that the introduction upon the Midland Railway of American locomotives will ultimately result in the much-desired central self-coupling buffer and bogie system of rolling stock, as now used throughout the United States and Canada.

"American locomotives, by having an elastic wheel base, are safer on the rails at high speeds than ours, being better able to adapt themselves to inequalities of line and surface; but since the material used by and the workmanship of our engineers can not be excelled, we shall doubtless hear before very long of British firms receiving large orders from America for the 'Yankee' type of locomotive."

PERSONALS.

THE leader of the Republican side on the floor of the House of Representative died at Washington, D. C., on January 23. From *Harper's Weekly* we learn that Nelson Dingley was born in Durham, Androscoggin county, Me., on the 15th of February, 1832, and that the family settled in Auburn, in the same county, at a time when he was a student at Dartmouth College. Mr. Dingley graduated in 1855, and entered the law-office of Merrill & Fessenden in Auburn. He was admitted to the bar in due course, but instead of following the law, purchased the Lewiston *Journal*, which prospered under his management. He removed to Lewiston in 1863. He was six times elected to the state legislature, of which he was twice chosen speaker. In 1873 Mr. Dingley was the Republican nominee for the office of governor of Maine, and was elected by about 10,000 majority. This majority was increased at the time of his reelection, in 1874. In 1881 he was elected by a phenomenal majority to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by William P. Frye's resignation. He served on the committee on banking and currency. Four months later he was appointed a member of a joint committee to investigate the condition and wants of American shipbuilding and ship-owning interests. The committee reported a bill to remove certain burdens on American shipping, and while this was under consideration and in the House he made a speech which gave him a national reputation. Toward the close of 1884 he was appointed at the head of the Republican minority on the banking and currency committee, and the committee on American shipbuilding and ship-owning interests. It was due to Mr. Dingley's initative that the Bureau of Navigation was organized in the Treasury Department. There was no important interruption in his Congressional work before his last illness. His reelection took place when occasions arose, and especially in 1894 and 1896, by increased majorities. In the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses he was a member of the committee on appropriations. Under his leadership in the Fifty-fifth Congress the House passed a bill revising the tariff.

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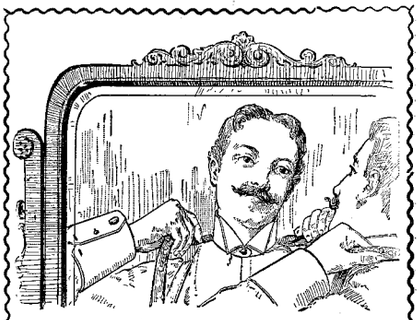

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SIR WILFRID LAURIER, premier of Canada, is a remarkable man. Official Washington was deeply impressed by his strong personality during the sessions of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission. An outline of his rise in life is given by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, from whose account we quote the following:

"It has been a matter of comment that he is one of the few men in practical politics in Canada whom calumny has never assailed. He is no less admired and respected by the English than by the French, and his association with both has enabled him to steer clear of the mistakes it is so easy ior French or English politicians to make in Canada. He has rigidly excluded all religious discussions from politics. His personal uprightness and obvious sincerity as well as his tact have enabled him to do things that another of his traditions could not have done with impunity—as when he argued for the restitution of property to the Jesuits. . . . He has steadily opposed every effort looking to the absorption of the French. He urges a union of interests, but the preservation of race. He is known to be entirely devoted to the development of Canada, for which he has done more than any other one man by elevating the tone of Liberal politics and making a repetition of the many scandals of the past impossible. . . . The Americans who have met him can understand his hold on his people. He is an ideal patriot as well as a great man."

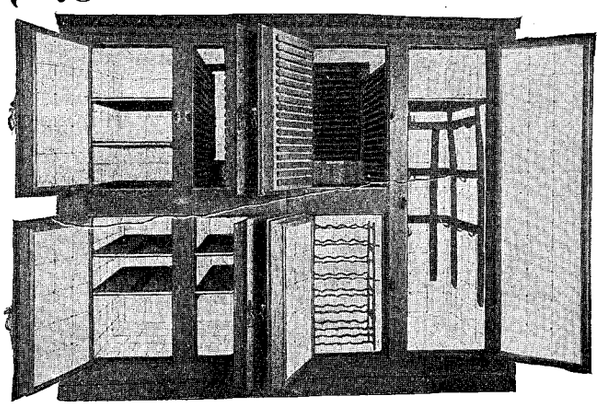
MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG'S term of service as Librarian of Congress was short. He took charge of the library on July 1, 1897, and died on January 17, at the age of fifty-eight. Overwork and brainwork are named as among the immediate causes of his death. He was a native of Pennsylvania, who grew up partly in Philadelphia, partly in New Orleans, and went to the public schools in both of those cities. When the war broke out he was twenty years old, and had already had four years of newspaper training in the office of the Philadelphia *Press*. He went to the front at Bull Run as a war correspondent, and saw some other engagements, but presently became editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, and not long after editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia *Press*. In 1866 he became managing editor of the New York *Tribune*. In 1869 he started *The Standard* in New York, and wrote letters from Paris to it during the Franco-Prussian war. When *The Standard* died he hired out to the New York *Herald*, with which he was long connected. He went round the world with President Grant in 1877, and in 1882 President Arthur appointed him minister to China, where his previous acquaintance with Li Hung-Chang developed into an intimacy. After his return he was for a time a vice-president of the Reading Railroad, but he never broke himself of writing for the newspapers, and some readers may still recall his letters to the New York *Herald* from the conventions at St. Louis and Chicago in 1896.—E. S. MARTIN, in *Harper's Weekly*.

Right chimney, good lamp.
Wrong chimney, bad lamp.
Besides breaking.
Go by the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

McCray's Patent Sanitary Refrigerating System.

Hygienic and Economic Perfection



The illustration shows a type recently built especially for **His Excellency Gov. Hastings,** of Pennsylvania, and for **D. M. Ferry,** of Detroit. It is *Porcelain Tile Lined*, and has our convenient device of being iced from outdoors.

for Private Residences, Hotels, Clubs, Public Institutions, Markets, Groceries, Cold Storage, etc. More physicians, public institutions, and prominent men are purchasing McCray Sanitary Refrigerators than any other.

A POOR REFRIGERATOR is as deadly as a bad sewer. Unless the circulation constantly sends a current of pure air into every corner, and unless the right materials are used, food must become tainted. **McCray Patent Refrigerators** are the only ones giving perfect circulation, having no dead air spaces for birth of germs. They are lined with selected wood or porcelain, avoiding the malodorous and poisonous gases which always arise from zinc. (Let us send you the opinion of Dr. Cyrus Edson, Supt. of New York Board of Health, on this point.) These vital improvements are only two details in the perfection of McCray's Refrigerating System. It is by far the most economical of ice. (Supt. J. W. Jones, of Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, writes: "*We confidently expect your refrigerators to pay for themselves in six months, at present rate of saving.*") It offers one-third to one-half more cooling space than any other. The insulation is absolutely the best; the inside never sweats, and is always (even in ice chamber) *perfectly dry* and *odorless*.

THE PRE-EMINENT HYGIENIC VALUE of the McCray Refrigerator places it above all others. In addition, it offers every real merit of every other refrigerator, and many that belong to it alone. In construction and appearance it is unsurpassed.

ISN'T IT WORTH YOUR WHILE to look a little further into the matter of sanitary refrigeration? We gladly send a full treatment of it. Hundreds of physicians and health institutions, after long trial, have given our system highest praise. We make the smallest and the largest refrigerators for apartments, markets, hotels, or storehouses. Let us send catalogues and estimates.

WE GUARANTEE ALL WORK ABSOLUTELY SATISFACTORY.

CATALOGUES **No. 30, for Hotels and Public Institutions; No. 35, for Private Residences; No. 40, for Meat Market Supplies; No. 45, for Cold-Storage Houses; No. 50, for Groceries and Meat Markets.**

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Our Refrigerators may be seen at any of our depots:

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A Turkish Bath Room for $5.

Ten Days' Free Trial.

POSITION OF BATHER.

The **Sorosis Thermal Bath Cabinet** is the **best Bathroom** in the world for **general bathing purposes,** and besides you can take a **Turkish, Hot Air, Vapor, Mineral** or **Medicated** bath for from **3 to 5c. each.** These baths are endorsed by **tens of thousands of physicians.** Our cabinet cures **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, La Grippe, all Blood, Skin and Nervous Diseases,** and is the **greatest complexion beautifier known.** Covering is **Antiseptic, Germ Proof, Rubber lined.** Folds into small space. Has a folding, braced steel frame. **Price, $5 complete,** including **Automatic Time Measuring Stove, Steam and Vapor Generator, Hot Water Boiler,** and for **20 days** from the date of this paper, we will include our **$1.50 Face Steaming Attachment, free.** Beware of **cheap imitations.** We give ten days' trial, and hereby **guarantee** the **Sorosis Cabinet** to be exactly as represented and to give every purchaser absolute satisfaction or your money refunded. Write for circulars and testimonials. Agents wanted.

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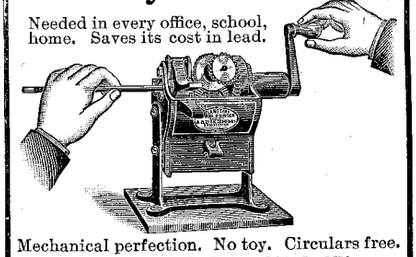
Planetary Pencil Pointer

Needed in every office, school, home. Saves its cost in lead.



Mechanical perfection. No toy. Circulars free.

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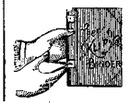
47 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Your Money Can Always



be recovered if you are not satisfied with the Klip-Binder.

H. H. BALLARD,

327, Pittsfield, Mass.

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A Good Complexion

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secret for securing a clear complexion.

But all these are simply superficial assistants. It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly; unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble, and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary. Take these tablets and eat all the good, wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man or woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package. They are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion. Ask your druggist for the tablets and a free book on stomach diseases.

Sweet as a Peach!

It is not from tonics, either, but from proper food and exercise This is the secret of a beautiful complexion.

Franklin Mills Flour

A FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

is easily digested and retains the health-giving, vital elements of the wheat.

If your grocer does not have it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. **Send for FREE BOOKLET.**

THE GENUINE MADE ONLY BY

FRANKLIN MILLS CO., Lockport, N. Y.

DON'T SEW ON BUTTONS!

Bachelor's Buttons made with **Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners** slip on in a jiffy. Press a little lever—they hold like grim death, but don't injure the fabric. Instantly released when desired. By mail, 10c. each. Illus. catalogue, showing collar buttons and other useful novelties made with these fasteners, free on request.

American Ring Co., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for *free* catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Box L Rochester, N. Y.

COLLAR Button Insurance goes with our one-piece collar button. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

Current Events.

Monday, March 6.

—It is officially announced in Washington that this Government has no intention of acquiring any **territory in China.**

—The President appoints Frederick H. Wines. **assistant director of the census.**

—The civil members of the **Philippines Commission** reaches Manila.

—**Fighting continues** between American troops and the Filipinos.

—The Spanish **Cortes is dissolved.**

Tuesday, March 7.

—The **military governor of Manila** issues a general order, giving instructions for the protection of the lives and property of all foreign residents.

—**Chicago Republicans** nominate Z. R. Carter for mayor.

—In his speech at the banquet in the London Chamber of Commerce, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, spoke in friendly terms of the improved commercial **relations between France and Great Britain.**

—Admiral von Knorr, **commander-in-chief of the German navy,** resigns.

Wednesday, March 8.

—President McKinley approves the plans for the **reorganization of the regular army** submitted by Adjutant-General Corbin.

—The **American soldiers about Manila** suffer severely from the heat.

—**China apologizes** to the Italian minister at Peking for the terms used by the Tsung-li-Yamen in refusing to grant the demand of Italy for the cession at San-Mun Bay.

Thursday, March 9.

—It is reported that **American troops landed at Negros** on March 4 and were well received.

—It is announced from the British Admiralty Office that **Great Britain would oppose** any further aggressions against China.

—It is announced that the **insurrection in Equador** has been suppressed.

Friday, March 10.

—The transport *Grant*, with Major-General Lawton and **2,000 infantry, arrives at Manila.**

—The total number of **deaths in the army** since May 1 last are reported as follows: killed in action, 329; died or wounds, 125; died of disease, 5,277; total, 5,731. The lost in the navy are reported as follows: killed in battle, 17; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, none.

—The report of the **German consul at Samoa** is made public.

Saturday, March 11.

—The Cuban Military Assembly **impeaches General Gomez** and removes him from command of the Cuban army.

—**Queen Victoria reaches Boulogne** on her way to the Riviera.

—General Wheaton's brigade advances from Manila on the offensive **against the Filipinos.**

Sunday, March 12.

—Services are held in Rome to commemorate **the Pope's recovery** and coronation.

—**General Gomez issues a statement** to the Cuban people and army regarding his impeachment and deposition.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES **1850-1898.**

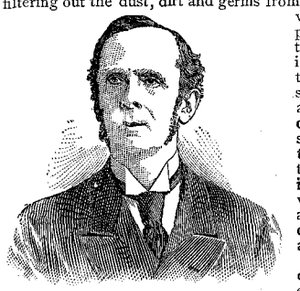
Known over the world as a staple remedy In boxes only.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Catarrh and Common Sense.

THE CAUSE OF CATARRH.

"What is the cause of all this so-called catarrh? Why is our nose a troublesome organ? We live in an atmosphere of dust—dusty streets, dusty, dirty street cars, dusty steam cars, with their plush fittings filled to the full with bacteria. The nose has the well-nigh impossible task of filtering out the dust, dirt and germs from the air and preventing their passage onwards to the lungs It is no wonder that in a climate subject to sudden and violent changes that sooner or later the nose begins to do its work improperly, and what, for want of a better name, is called catarrh, appears.



Sir Morell Mackenzie says:
"Moisture of the mucous membrane of the nose is as essential to the sense of smell as that of the tongue is to taste."

Under the conditions of modern life, it becomes *difficult* for the nose to *keep up its functions* in a proper manner. Some of the dust is apt to be retained. The mucus, which should be just sufficient to moisten the passages, without any accumulation, becomes thickened and altered in character mixes with the dust of the air and accumulates as a crust or thick mass. This may be retained in the nose, and forms an excellent breathing place for micro-organisms. It is no wonder that the catarrhal process, once started, continues to advance, or that the natural organisms of the nose are sooner or later overpowered, or that the nose or naso pharynx becomes a good receptacle for the lodgment of the bacilli of tubercle, diphtheria and other affections to be carried, it may be, to the lungs."

PREVENTION OF CATARRH.

"Can anything be done in the way of prevention? Shall we wear respirators over our noses and mouths as is done in certain trades? This is hardly practicable. Nor can we prevent entirely the occasional breathing of the tubercle bacillus. Since the nose under normal conditions is a very efficient dust collector, the first essential in the prevention of catarrh, as well as the more serious affections, is to keep the nose in a healthy condition, to look after its toilet as we do that of the teeth and mouth."

WASH THE NOSE.

"By paying the same attention to the toilet of the nose that we do do to that of the teeth. With spray or douche the cavities of the nose are easily accessible. The proper fluid for cleansing purposes must be slightly alkaline, and above all very mild so as not to irritate the very delicate mucous membrane. It should be mildly antiseptic, but not a powerful germicide. Multitudes of preparations for use in catarrhal affections have appeared in late years. Many of them have been in most instances too powerful as germicides, and as a rule, acid in reaction."

EUCALOL CURES CATARRH.

It consists of an antiseptic wash to thoroughly cleanse the nostrils, removing all accumulated mucus and mucous crusts, and the application of the antiseptic **Eucalol a Creamy** Emollient, healing and soothing the irritated mucous membrane. Both are pleasant to use, the effect is instantaneous and delightful, and persistency in their use is sure to effect a cure. The **Eucalol Treatment** is so cheap as to be within the means of every one. The *free trial offer* makes it possible to try it without risking a cent It cures Nasal and Post Nasal Catarrh, Dry Catarrh, Ozema, Catarrhal Headache, Catarrhal Deafness, and Acute Cold in the Head.

GUARANTEE TRIAL OFFER:

In order to prove the curative power of Eucalol and our confidence in it, we will gladly send to any reputable person, upon receipt of 75c., a complete treatment with full directions, charges prepaid. If at the end of one month it has not benefited you, return it and your money will be returned at once.

We refer to Bradstreet's or Dun's Commercial Agencies as to our standing. *We are anxious for every one subject to catarrh and cold in the head to try the Eucalol treatment.*

THE EUCALOL CO., 104 Fulton St., New York.

Eucalol a Creamy Emollient cures cold in the head, 25c.

MANY FORTUNES ARE BEING MADE BY AMERICAN INVESTORS IN

Rubber Plantations

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For particulars apply to....

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1 Broadway, New York City

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CHESS.

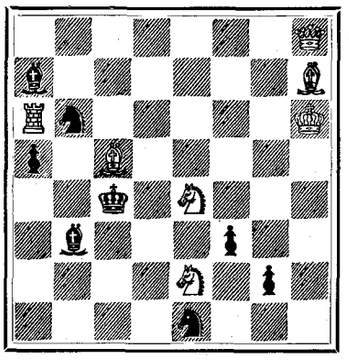
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 363.

BY J. E. HERBERT

From *The Morning Post*, London.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The Problem-Editor of *The B. C. M.*, speaks of this as a really difficult three-mover.

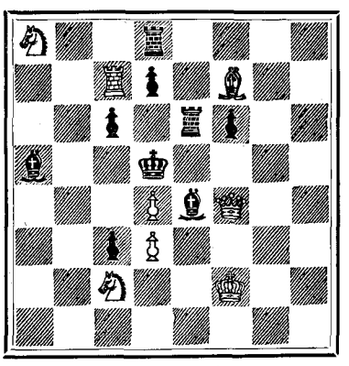
Problem 364.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

And Dedicated to Myself!

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 358.

Key-move, Q—Kt 5.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Miss Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; J. C. Y, Upper Montclair, N. J.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Ia.; F. C. Baluss, Blissfield, Mich.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.

Comments: "A perfect gem"—M. W. H.; "Probably one of the finest specimens of cross-check in existence"—H. W. B.; "A well-balanced and thoroughly satisfactory piece of Chess-Harmony"—I. W. B; "Classical in finish—a fine problem"—F. H. J.; "Something of a puzzler"—R. M. C.; "Highly ingenious"—C. R. O.; "A very handsome deed"—A.K.; "An enjoyable half-hour"—C. D. S.; "An artistic conception"—W. W.

No. 359.

1.	R—B 2	2.	Q—Kt sq, ch	3.	Kt—Kt 3, mate
	K—R 8		B x Q, must		
1.	.....	2.	Q—Kt 3 ch	3.	Kt—Kt sq, mate
	K—R 6		B x Q must		
1.	.....	2.	Kt—B 4	3.	Q—Kt 2, mate
	P—K 5		Any		
1.	.....	2.	Q checks	3.	Q mates
	B any		K moves		

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., R. M. C., C. R. O., A. K., M. D.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; J. G. L., Dr. T. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; L. J. Jones, Franklin, Ky.; Dr. H. H. Dwyer, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; J. T. M., Cornwall, Conn.

Comments: "A beautiful instance of a much-used device"—M. W. H.; "Rather remarkable results from restricted resources"—I. W. B.; "A pretty little problem"—H. W. B.; "My ideal of a first-class 3-mover"—F. H. J.; "Quite amusing and interesting"—R. M. C.; "Tough as wrought iron"—A. K.; "Small, but hard to crack and full of meat"—C. F. P.

The Rev. F. H. J. sends solution of 357. This caught so many by the trap B x P, that it seems necessary to give Black's reply. White threatens mate on his second move by B—Q 5, or —Kt 5. At first glance there seems to be only one way to stop this, and that is by Q x P. But this does not prevent mate on third move, for:

1.	B x P	2.	Q x Q	3.	Q or B mates
	Q x P		Any		

But Black does not play 1 Q x P. He has another move that stops the whole proceeding, and, also, shows the use of the Black R on Q R 8. If 1 B x P, Q—K B 8; now the B cannot move from the diagonal, for the White King would be in check; and, if 2 B x Q, R x B; and no mate next move.

Solution of 356 received from F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Graeme, Berkely, Cal.; J. R. Hile, West Superior, Wis.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; J. L. Lockett, Jr., Austin, Tex.; L. J. Jones.

C. Graeme, and J. L. Knerr, Fort Collins, Col., got 354.

How to Learn Chess.

LESSON I.

We receive many letters asking for information as to the best methods of learning Chess, and for books suitable for beginners. It is a very difficult matter to find a book that a beginner can use to advantage. Of course, he can learn something, but writers on Chess seem to write only for those who have some knowledge of the game, and after an introductory chapter, explaining the moves, etc., they fail to carry the young student on from one step to another. In the *B. C. M.* (February), several very wise rules, as it seems to us, are given for "Teaching Chess," and we propose using the suggestions given. The first sentence contains a great deal of just what the beginner should know; "Chess, like other subjects, must be learned bit by bit. It is unwise to start with the battle-array of 32 men."

1. The squares of a Chess-board are named after the pieces. Place the board before you with the white square at your right. This square is White's King Rook square; the next is K Kt sq.; the next, K B sq; the next, K sq.; the next, Q sq.; then, Q B sq., Q Kt sq., and Q R sq. Black's forces face White's; hence the squares are named in the same manner. The White K stands on K sq., or K 1, hence the squares in a straight line, across the board, are K 2 up to K 8, on which the Black K stands, so that White's K 8 is Black K 1, and, *vice versa*, Black's K 4 is White's K 5. You should make yourself familiar with the names of the squares, remembering, that if you wish to indicate the position of a White piece you count from White's side; if a Black piece, from Black's side.

2. Put a King on any square. If he stands on any square except that on the last rows, he has eight squares at his disposal. If he stands on a square on the last rows he has only five squares to which he can go. In other words: the King moves one square in any direction.

3. Place a Queen on the board, say on the fourth square from your right hand. She can move to any square straight across the board, or three squares to the left, or four to the right, or four squares on the right diagonal, or three squares to the left diagonal. She has twenty-one squares at her disposal. The Queen moves in any direction.

4. Put Black King, on his square; the White King and White Queen on their squares. Now the Black King can not escape. But, you can not mate with Q alone, hence you must take the White K, one square at a time, across the board. But we wish to confine the Black K as much as possible, so we move Q to Q 6. The Black K has only one move, K to K B 2. Now, we begin our King's journey and we can thus move the K far enough to support the Q and make it possible for the Q to mate.

The International Cable Match.

AMERICA WINS.

The fourth match by cable between Great Britain and America was played on Friday and Saturday, March 10 and 11, and resulted in a win for the American team by six points to four. Special interest was manifested in this match, from the fact that the Englishmen had been victorious in two consecutive matches, and if they had won this match the Newnes trophy would remain permanently in England. The pairings, score, and openings are as follows:

United States.	*Great Britain.*	*Openings.*
1. Pillsbury....0	Blackburn....1	Two Kts' Def.
2. Showalter...1	Atkins 0	Ruy Lopez.
3. Barry.....1	Lawrence.....0	Ruy Lopez.
4. Hodges.....1	Jackson.....0	Ruy Lopez.
5. Hymes..... ½	Mills..... ½	Ruy Lopez.
6. Voigt..... ½	Jacobs..... ½	CentCountGm.
7. Johnston.... ½	Locock..... ½	Ruy Lopez.
8. Marshall.... ½	Wainwright... ½	Q's P Opening.
9. Newman.... ½	Bellingham... ½	Ruy Lopez.
10. Baird..... ½	Trenchard.... ½	Ruy Lopez.
Total..... 6	4	

The Englishmen had the first move on the odd-numbered boards, and the Americans on the even numbered.

The score of the three previous matches is given below:

1896.

United States.	*Great Britain.*
H. N. Pillsbury.....0	J. H. Blackburne..... 1
J. W. Showalter 1	Amos Burn.....0
C. F. Burille.....1	H. E. Bird.....0
John F. Barry.....1	S. Tinsley 0
Edward Hymes ..... ½	C. D. Locock..... ½
A. B. Hodges..... ½	D. Y. Mills..... ½
Eugene Delmar..... ½	H. E. Atkins..... ½
D. G. Baird.....0	E. M. Jackson.....1
Total..... 4½	Total..... 3½

1897.

H. N. Pillsbury..... ½	J. H. Blackburne..... ½
J. W. Showalter 1	C. D. Locock.....0
C. F. Burille.....0	H. E. Atkins 1
John F. Barry..... 1	T. F. Lawrence.....0
Edward Hymes ..... ½	D. Y. Mills..... ½
A. B. Hodges..... ½	G. E. H. Bellingham.... ½
Eugene Delmar.....1	J. H. Blake.....0
Herman Helms.....0	H. M. Jackson..... 1
F. M. Teed 0	H. H. Cole..... 1
J. McCutcheon.....0	Herbert Jacobs.....1
Total.....4½	Total 5½

1898.

H. N. Pillsbury..... ½	J. H. Blackburne..... ½
J. W. Showalter 1	Amos Burn.....0
John F. Barry.....1	H. Caro.....0
Edward Hymes'..... ½	H. E. Atkins..... ½
A. B. Hodges.....1	G. E. H. Bellingham....0
Eugene Delmar 0	D. Y. Mills.....1
D. G. Baird ..... ½	C. D. Locock..... ½
F. K. Young.....0	E. M. Jackson.....1
A. K. Robinson.....0	Herbert Jacobs.....1
J. A. Galbreath.....0	H. W. R. Trenchard....1
Total.....4½	Total 5½

Successful Fruit Growing.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticultural Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in anyway concerned. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it would no doubt have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, may be had complimentary by any one enclosing ten cents, for postage, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 19 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.

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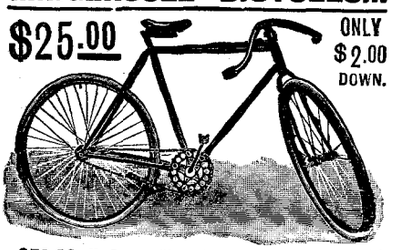

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Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.

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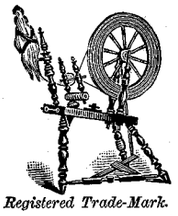

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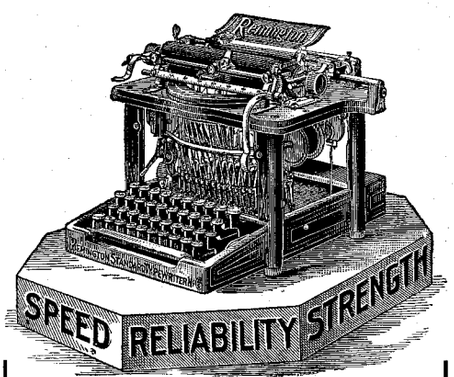

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